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Catholics March in Bristol City 'Bloody Sunday' Memorial Is Calm

BRISTOL, Northern Ireland, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Leaders of the Catholic community here led a victory march today after a day of rioting in the city. The march was held in the city center, where the British Army had been firing on the Catholic community in the days after the Bloody Sunday massacre.

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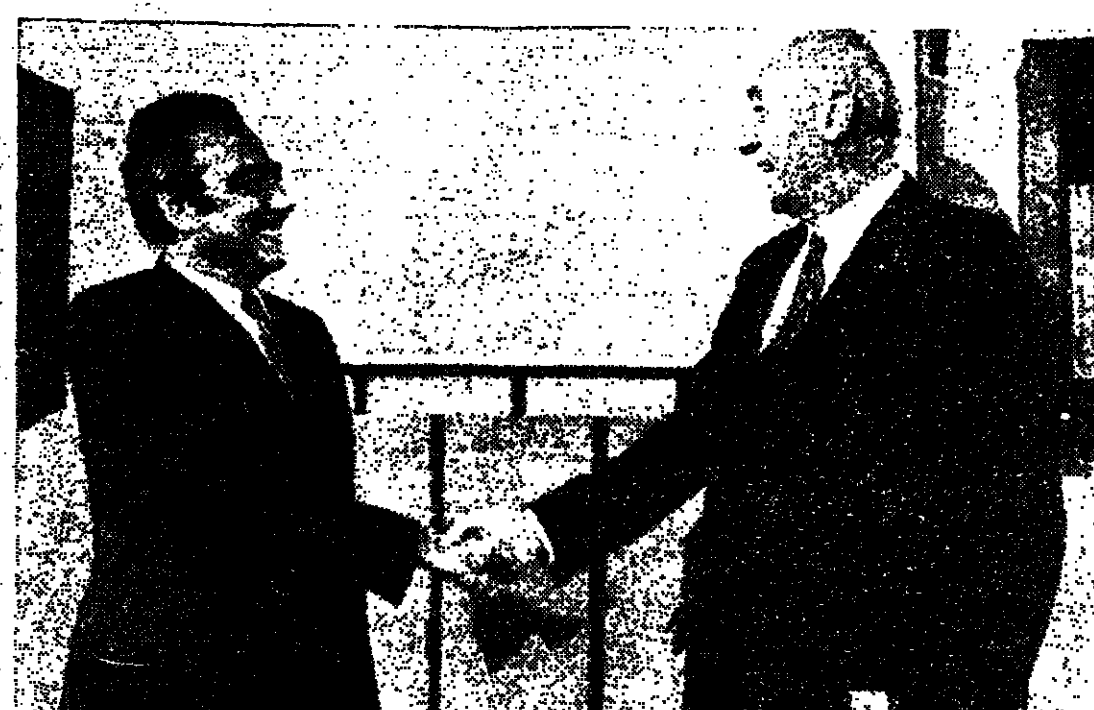
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COMMON ACCORD—New Common Market Commission President Francois Xavier Ortoli (left) shaking hands with retiring President Sicco Mansholt at the EEC headquarters.

Other Responsibilities Assigned Soames, EEC Commissioner, Gets External Affairs Role

By David Hawthorn
BRUSSELS, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The 12 European commissioners of the newly enlarged Common Market shared out their responsibilities during the weekend, giving the crucial role of external relations to Britain's former ambassador in Paris, Sir Christopher Soames.

He will be responsible for dealings with the United States and other industrialized countries and will represent the European community in trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade scheduled for later this year.

Sir Christopher will be a popular choice with the Nixon administration, whose relations with Britain have been particularly close since the end of the war.

President Nixon sent a message to the European Commission's French president, Francois-Xavier Ortoli, to mark this first meeting of the new commission.

Best Wishes
"As you and your colleagues take up your new responsibilities, we have my very best wishes for every success in guiding the enlarged European community during the important period which lies ahead," the President said.

He added that the next few years will be "especially challenging" as the community carries out the "ambitious goals" set for it.



Sir Christopher Soames

Judge Wants Wide Probe Trial Will Begin Today for 7 In Democratic Office Bugging

By Robert L. Jackson
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The most celebrated political espionage trial in recent American history will open tomorrow in a federal courtroom here with seven defendants accused of the break-in and bugging at Democratic party headquarters last summer.

Many questions remain unanswered in the Watergate case. But the biggest question is whether the judge has received no promises from the prosecution.

Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert has said simply that a jury "may draw a variety of motives" from the evidence he will present.

One motive, suggested at a court hearing Friday by Charles Morgan Jr., Washington attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, is that the defendants were trying to "blackmail" Democratic party officials by eavesdropping on private conversations that had nothing to do with politics.

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Kissinger, Tho Meeting Today; U.S. Hits Below 20th Parallel

Hanoi Envoy Says Moment Is Decisive

PARIS, Jan. 7 (AP)—Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's security adviser, arrived from Washington tonight to resume his secret peace talks with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho tomorrow.

Mr. Kissinger's special U.S. Air Force plane landed at Orly airport where he was met by the other chief American negotiators, William J. Porter and William Sullivan, and the chief South Vietnamese delegate, Pham Dan Lam.

The first meeting with the North Vietnamese was scheduled tomorrow morning in a villa owned by the French Communist party in suburban Garches.

Mr. Kissinger told newsmen "the President has sent me back to Paris to make one more major effort to conclude the negotiations. We expect that the talks this time will be serious and worthy of the yearning of people all over the world for an early end of the war."

As far as the United States is concerned, we shall dedicate ourselves to this effort with patience, goodwill and hope.

Mr. Tho arrived in Paris yesterday and said "the decisive moment has come" to reach an agreement or continue the war.

The U.S. administration has to make a definite choice, the responsibility rests entirely upon the U.S. side," the North Vietnamese envoy declared.

Lengthy Kissinger-Tho sessions came to a head last October with a tentative nine-point agreement which Mr. Kissinger then said indicated "peace is at hand."

But the follow-up round at Paris broke off Dec. 13 with Mr. Kissinger accusing North Vietnamese negotiators of stalling tactics, and President Nixon ordered heavy U.S. bombing over North Vietnam's heartland.

The White House on Dec. 30 announced a halt to bombing north of the 20th parallel and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



BACK IN TOWN—Le Duc Tho, North Vietnam's chief negotiator at Paris peace talks, arriving in Paris on Saturday. Chinese Ambassador to France Huang Chen is at left.

Hanoi Says Supplies Still Move B-52s Pound Southern N. Vietnam

SAIGON, Jan. 7 (AP)—U.S. B-52 bombers saturated highways, rivers and canals in the southern half of North Vietnam with more than 1,000 tons of explosives yesterday and today in a campaign to bar the flow of supplies to Communist forces in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Hanoi said that despite the bombing, "huge volumes" of war material were getting through.

The U.S. command announced the loss of the 32d American plane in three weeks, and put at 99 the toll of airmen killed, captured and missing in that period.

The command said a Navy A-7 Corsair attack bomber developed mechanical trouble and crashed into the sea yesterday morning shortly after taking off from the carrier Midway. The pilot, its only occupant, was killed, the command reported.

An editorial in North Vietnam's monthly army publication, Quan Doi Nhan Dan, boasted that despite the heavy air attacks and the U.S. mine blockade of all major North Vietnamese ports, the people of the North had triumphed over American technology.

Earlier, however, North Vietnam had acknowledged that much of its northern heartland, including Hanoi and Haiphong, had been devastated, its production impaired and a national emergency declared as a result, North Vietnam indicated that the two-week aerial blitz above the 20th parallel had inflicted the heaviest destruction since the floods two summers ago.

Yesterday, Radio Hanoi reported that Premier Pham Van Dong had ordered an emergency relief program "to stabilize production activities and the people's living conditions in areas hit by U.S. bombs."

A newscast today said Truong Chinh, second ranking member of the Politburo and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, headed a group of officials who visited military units and devastated areas of Hanoi on Friday. The broadcast said that one of the installations visited was the Yen Tu power plant servicing Hanoi, where Mr. Chinh exhorted the

workers "to care for the flow of electrical power to the capital as if it were the flow of blood in your veins."

The U.S. command report earlier that five major power plants servicing Hanoi and Haiphong had been heavily damaged in the raids, Mr. Chinh's statement seemed to indicate a power shortage in the capital.

The editorial in Quan Doi Nhan Dan said: "Supply convoys continue to head for the front. Communications continue to operate in spite of the American blockade and the accuracy of American smart bombs, which go on destroying roads and bridges."

"Huge volumes of war material and technical equipment, heavy tanks and artillery continue to reach the battlefields even in the most remote areas. And still, the American electronic fields (sensors) fail to detect any of these movements. The sophisticated American Air Force remains helpless."

"This is the great victory of people's warfare of the Vietnamese."

U.S. headquarters reported that B-52s carried out 14 missions across the southern sector of North Vietnam below the 20th parallel during the 24 hours ending this morning. The command did not disclose the number of planes on each mission, but U.S. military sources said there were the standard three B-52s per mission for a total of 42 individual strikes.

Radio Hanoi reported that North Vietnamese forces shot down an unmanned U.S. aircraft over Son La, near the Laotian border, 90 miles above the 20th parallel and 125 miles west of Hanoi.

The U.S. command said a bombing halt above the 20th parallel ordered by President (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Resolution Voted, 135 to 7 House GOP Skirts Bombings In Supporting Nixon on Talks

By Richard L. Lyons
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—House Republicans yesterday gave overwhelming support to President Nixon's efforts to negotiate an end to U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war and never got to a vote on an anti-bombing resolution.

Rep. Paul McCloskey of California had served notice that at Saturday morning's conference of all House Republicans he would offer a resolution stating that the United States should withdraw from Indochina, subject only to release of U.S. prisoners and an accounting of the missing, and that no bombs should be dropped on North Vietnam while negotiations continue.

Republican leaders countered with a resolution, offered by Rep. William Mailliard of California,

similar to one approved earlier by Senate Republicans, saying the conference "fully supports" the President's efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement to "effect the safe withdrawal of all American forces, the return of U.S. POWs, and an accounting of those missing in action."

Conference chairman John Anderson of Illinois said this was approved at the closed meeting, 135 to 7. Rep. McCloskey could have offered his proposal as a substitute and obtained a vote on it but he did not. The conference then voted to adjourn.

Had Chance to Speak
Rep. Anderson said Rep. McCloskey was given several opportunities to speak during the hour-and-a-half meeting and could have offered his resolution.

Minority leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan said the vote was "clear evidence" that the House will support Mr. Nixon's efforts to end U.S. involvement in Indochina. He reached this conclusion by adding the 135 votes for the Republican resolution to the 75 Democrats who voted at a party caucus Tuesday against a resolution to cut off funds for U.S. combat operations. This added up to eight votes short of a majority, but Rep. Ford said many of the 50 Republicans absent yesterday would vote to support the President.

Rep. Anderson said the Republican action should be read in the context of the departure of Henry A. Kissinger, the President's chief negotiator, for Paris today to resume negotiations, and that "he has our support."

He said the resolution does not support bombing North Vietnam. "I'm opposed to bombing," he said. "This supports a negotiated settlement."

Asian Experts Ge End to War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—More than 100 Asian scholars have a statement urging Congress to take "immediate action" to end the war in Vietnam.

House to Hire Lawyer to Fight Its Lawsuits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The House of Representatives has voted to hire a lawyer to defend it against suits by organizations, including Common Cause, which calls itself a national citizens' lobby.

Is Slain After Seven-Hour Siege Sniper in New Orleans Hotel Kills Four

From Wire Dispatches
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—A sniper, setting fires and shooting deadly accuracy from atop a hotel, killed four people and wounded 11 today before being killed on the roof, police said.

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Vitamin B-12 Project Hailed as Milestone

By Victor Cohn
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The one vitamin that never had been made artificially—vitamin B-12, which is used to treat sufferers from pernicious anemia—has been synthesized at last in what scientists all over the world are hailing as a milestone in chemical history.

Nobel Winner Led U.S.-Swiss Research

Dr. Woodward and Dr. Albert Eschenmayer of Switzerland collaborated in what Dr. Woodward yesterday called "a joint project in every way" one in which "we exchanged samples and information and visited one another and worked closely together, and were

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'Dutch Connection' Drugs Go To GIs, Congressmen Assert

FRANKFURT, Jan. 7 (AP).—Two U.S. congressmen asserted yesterday that Chinese sailors have established a "Dutch connection" at the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam for smuggling from Hong Kong most of the heroin peddled to U.S. servicemen stationed in West Germany.

Reps. Morgan Murphy, D., Ill., and Robert Steele, R., Conn., blamed the Dutch government for being lax in the enforcement of anti-drug laws, resulting in a "distinct increase in heroin availability and use among U.S. soldiers in West Germany."

"We urgently need the cooperation of the Netherlands to stem the flow of heroin originating in Southeast Asia," Rep. Steele said. "We cannot afford to let another Vietnam drug situation develop among our troops in West Germany."

The congressmen told a news conference that drug use among

U.S. soldiers in West Germany had increased from about 1.3 percent of those tested in December, 1971, to between 4.2 and 6.3 percent last October.

3,000 Being Treated
They classified 5,000 to 8,000 of the 135,000 Army troops in West Germany as "users or abusers" of narcotics, including heroin, amphetamines and barbiturates. Another 3,000 troops have been identified as drug users and are under treatment here by Army authorities, said the congressmen, who are members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

They said they learned the extent of the "Dutch connection" during talks in the last three days with the West German police and government, officials of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Army's Criminal Investigation Division.

Although the congressmen did not visit the Netherlands, Rep. Murphy said American officials there told him a year ago that the country was becoming a major transit point in heroin smuggling following withdrawals of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

\$5-Million Bail Set for Alleged Drugs Smuggler

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Jan. 7 (AP).—A man arrested in connection with the alleged smuggling of \$38 million worth of cocaine into New York was here yesterday under \$5-million bail, officials said.

Authorities said the defendant, Frank Matthews, 38, of New York City, was arrested Friday at McCarran International Airport by agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. He was arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Joseph L. Ward, who said the bail was the highest he had ever set. Ward said the sum was recommended by the U.S. attorney's office in Brooklyn.

Mr. Matthews was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York last month on charges of possession, with intent to distribute, of 100 pounds of cocaine with a "street value" of \$38 million, officials said. A warrant was issued for his arrest Dec. 28.

Authorities said Mr. Matthews had a substantial amount of cash in his possession when he was arrested. He reportedly had access to about \$1 million in safe deposit boxes at various Las Vegas hotels.

Londonderry March Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

The wave of unexplained murders that have bedeviled Ulster in recent months meanwhile continued Friday night, when gunmen killed an 18-year-old Protestant youth. In other attacks, a hand grenade thrown at a Catholic priest's home in Portadown wounded the priest's maid. Gunmen wounded a teen-ager and a UDA member in Belfast.

The extremist Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which seeks to separate Northern Ireland from Britain and unite it with the Irish Republic to the south, offered yesterday to meet leaders of the Protestant militants' Ulster Defense Association to seek an end to sectarian violence.

Sectarian murders have claimed 122 victims in the last year. A total of 681 others, police and civilians have died in the three and a half years of violence in Northern Ireland.

Doubts Expressed
Political sources said they doubted that the UDA would accept the invitation, which was similar to one its leaders had rejected several weeks earlier.

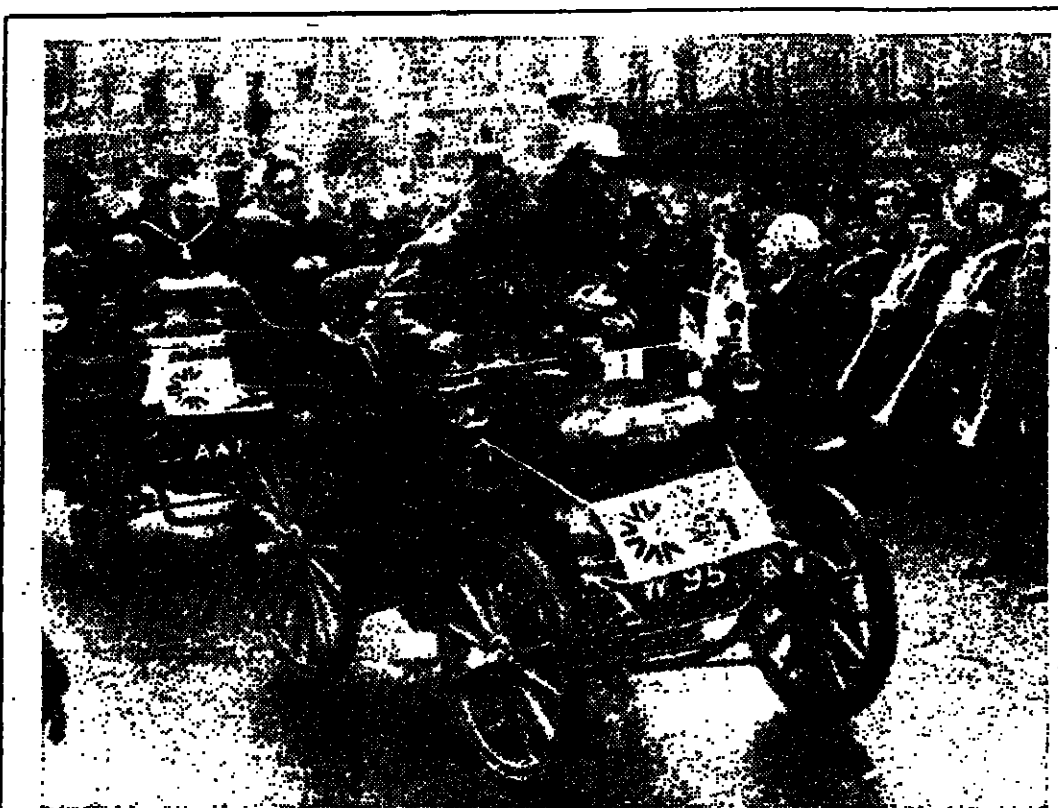
An IRA spokesman made the offer in a reply supporting UDA chief James Anderson's warning to Northern Ireland's free-lance assassins to stop killing.

The IRA spokesman said: "Much can be accomplished by leaders of the two communities getting together and devising ways and means to stamp out sectarianism for all time. Failure to do so can only benefit the British regime and prolong its rule, to the detriment of all the people of Ireland."

Mrs. Maire Drumm, new leader of the Provisional Sinn Fein, political wing of the IRA, said today that her movement could "do away" with Irish Premier Jack Lynch whenever it decided to.

"We will never stop fighting till we get what we want—a free republic of all Ireland," she told a Belfast women's rally called to protest the arrest of a 20-year-old girl on charges of belonging to the IRA.

Mrs. Drumm, a 50-year-old mother of five, was making her first public appearance in Belfast since her election in Dublin yesterday as acting president of the Provisional Sinn Fein, which is legal in the republic although it is outlawed in Northern Ireland.



ALL GEARED UP—Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath starting cavalcade of 65 vintage vehicles Saturday on way to Brussels as part of the celebrations marking country's entry into Common Market. Cars, trucks and buses, led by 1897 Daimler (above), including old Rolls-Royces, 1917 trucks, a 1914 fire engine and a 1930 London bus, were in the convoy. Former racing champion Stirling Moss was driving.

Soames Gets Post in EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

I am confident that, through close cooperation, our efforts will achieve success."

6-Hour Session
The responsibility for EEC relations with nonindustrialized countries, especially those in Africa and the Middle East, goes to Jean-François Deniau. But this was after a dispute with Sir Christopher during the six-hour bargaining session when the jobs were distributed about the spheres of influence their respective portfolios would have.

Such arguments were inevitable. When a government is formed, the president or premier invites colleagues to take over departments. But the EEC commissioners were awarding jobs to themselves—a unique procedure with many difficulties.

A German Social Democrat, Wilhelm Haferkamp, takes over economic and monetary affairs from Raymond Barre, an appointment which breaks the tradition that this responsibility is held by a Frenchman. He will be assisted during monetary negotiations by the new Belgian commissioner and a vice-president, Henri Simonet, who gets the file on tax harmonization and financial institutions.

The other British commissioner, George Thomson, former Commonwealth minister in the Labor administration, made a statement after he was nominated commissioner for regional policy.

"I am glad," he said, "to be working in a field that will help the ordinary family in underprivileged areas of the community to enjoy a richer life and to have the chance to give the lie to the charge that the community only cares about the rich and the powerful."

After the jobs had been distributed Mr. Ortol said that the new commission was a political body but also emphasized that it was "collegiate" and would make decisions on that basis. As Gaullist and close friend of French President Georges Pompidou, Mr. Ortol will be watched closely by his new colleagues in the coming months for conclusive proof that he is a "good European" and not just a good bureaucrat.

The new European Commission is as follows:
President: Mr. Ortol (French).
Vice-president: Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president. Economic and monetary affairs (German).
Carlo Scarsella Mugnozza, vice-president. Environment, consumer affairs, transport and press and information (Italian).
Sir Christopher, vice-president. External relations (British).
Mr. Hilary, vice-president. Social affairs (Irish).
Henri Simonet, vice-president. Taxation, financial institutions and energy (Belgian).
Mr. Deniau, development and cooperation with nonindustrialized countries and EEC budget (French).
Alberto Spinelli, industry and technology (Italian).
Albert Boncheste, competition (Luxembourg).
Mr. D'Aleandro, research, science and education (German).
Mr. Thomson, regional policy (British).
Petrus Josephus Lardinois, agriculture (Dutch).
Finn Olav Gundelach, internal trade and customs union (Danish).

Vitamin B-12 Is Synthesized; Milestone in Chemistry Hailed

(Continued from Page 1)

The synthesis proceeded from simple compounds to more complicated ones still. A full description of all the chemical steps could be written only in chemical symbols. But "certainly," Dr. Woodward said, "it was just a very formidable problem, for vitamin B-12 is the most complicated non-macromolecular natural product."

That is, the most complicated other than so-called polymers in which similar chemical groups are repeated again and again in long chains.

The B-12 molecule, Dr. Woodward summed up, was "a monster." Building it, he commented, Dr. Robert Abeles of Brandeis University, was "a magnificent thing," equivalent to building a complicated new kind of aircraft on some new set of principles.

Now, Dr. Abeles said, there could be important progress in learning how this important vitamin works. No one knows, though physiologists are aware that it is much more than an anemic medicine. In Dr. Woodward's phrase, it is "a kind of master acrobat that mediates all kinds of biological processes."

The new Woodward-Hoffman rules as well as other B-12 methodologies, Dr. Abeles added, will help in building many new organic molecules—"blood substitutes," or new drugs or any kind of synthetic material for any purpose whatsoever. "With this kind of biological awareness, you can decide intelligently what kind of drugs you want to make."

Uganda Nationalizes 6 More Foreign Firms
KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 7 (AP).—Another six foreign-owned companies, four of them British, have been nationalized by President Idi Amin's government, it was announced yesterday.

The British companies are all subsidiaries of the Mitchell Cotts group. Of the other two firms, one is Kenyan and the other partly Italian-owned.

A notice in the official government gazette said that seven estates, three of them British-owned, had meanwhile been deleted from the list of 26 estates nationalized last month.

Protest in Utrecht
UTRECHT, The Netherlands, Jan. 7 (UPI).—A crowd estimated by police at 50,000 quietly marched through the city center yesterday in a demonstration against the American bombing of North Vietnam, police said. Both demonstrations were peaceful.

Reaction in Germany
STUTTGART, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, speaking about American bombing in Vietnam, said yesterday that governments should allow themselves considerable reflection time before speaking out on questions of international politics.

Asked to comment on the Vietnam bombing at a news conference after a meeting of his Free Democrat party in Stuttgart, Mr. Scheel said: "Politically engaged individuals and parties have both the right and duty to speak out, according to their convictions on important matters in world politics."

"But," he said, "governments must allow themselves greater reflection time before taking official positions on these matters."

Earlier this week, Chancellor Willy Brandt sent his closest adviser, State Secretary Egon Bahr, to Washington on a mission to convey his government's displeasure, according to political sources in Bonn.

In Hamburg, about 2,800 demonstrators marched yesterday in two separate rallies to protest the American bombing of North Vietnam, police said. Both demonstrations were peaceful.

Separate Chemicals
This included most of the B-vitamins. It had become clear that the original B was really a complex of separate chemicals. Not until 1949-49 was B-12 isolated, though the existence of some such factor was suspected after the 1926 discovery (by Drs. George Minot and W. P. Murphy) that pernicious anemia could be treated by making its victims eat huge amounts of liver. Scientists immediately began asking, "What is the mysterious 'liver factor'?" and began looking for more practical liver concentrates of greater and greater effectiveness.

In 1949-49, finally, pharmaceutical scientists in the United States and Canada purified the first few dark red crystals of vitamin B-12. It immediately became useful as a more potent medicine in pernicious anemia, a disease that can be rapidly fatal, and as a potent growth factor for farm animals.

In the early 1950s, vitamin D, "the sunshine vitamin," which was the last vitamin synthesized until now, was made artificially by the synthesizer, Dr. Woodward.

When in 1961 Dr. Woodward turned to B-12, he knew it would be the most difficult to conquer of the vitamins. The effort was watched closely by other chemists. At one point, the Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbook of Science said the B-12 quest "must be regarded as one of the most complex and challenging projects of its kind ever undertaken."

100 Steps
Doing it took nearly 100 chemical steps beginning with the simplest elements like carbon and hydrogen (in various readily accessible compounds), as well as a bit of the silver-white metallic element, cobalt. For reasons no one knows, a tiny amount of

Swedes Call Envoy Freeze Not Official

No Formal U.S. Note, Minister Reports

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Krister Wickman said today that the United States has not officially asked Sweden not to send its new ambassador to Washington.

"Such an official demand has not been made from the American side," Mr. Wickman said in commenting on a Danish radio broadcast on the issue. He said Yngve Mooler's appointment had already been approved by the United States and said it underlined the importance of the Swedish mission in the U.S. capital.

The State Department recently told Sweden it did not desire to receive a new ambassador at this time.

The action came after Prime Minister Olof Palme, in a pre-Christmas statement, compared U.S. bombing of the North Vietnamese cities in North Vietnam to Nazi war crimes.

Appeal by Fell
In Washington Sen. Clairborne Pell, D., R.I., yesterday called on the Nixon administration to reverse its refusal to welcome the new Swedish ambassador.

"I believe this action by our government is mistaken, petty and inappropriate," Sen. Pell, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate. He called the action "perhaps another indication that the administration simply cannot tolerate criticism or opposition to its policies whether from our friends overseas or from within our own country."

"If our government insists on engaging in activities that go against the grain of world opinion," Sen. Pell said, "it cannot improve its standing among the nations of the world by petulantly refusing to receive ambassadors."

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Australia Aide Assails Nixon Ban on U.S. Ships Continue

SYDNEY, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Prospects for an early end to the Australian longshoremen's boycott of U.S. ships faded today and a new condemnation of the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was made as a government minister accused President Nixon of "hypocrisy" and "mass murder."

The boycott by the dockers is a protest against the bombing.

Tom Uren, the minister for urban and regional development, said Australians must be prepared to condemn what he described as "the arrogance and hypocrisy of President Nixon."

Speaking at an anti-Vietnam War rally in Sydney, Mr. Uren said: "One man, President Nixon, took the decision to blitz the main cities of North Vietnam which was the most intense and

destructive in the history of modern warfare.

"Can the President be so petulant that in one day, American bombers dropped more bombs on North Vietnam than fell on it in the whole of the Second World War?"

"We must join with all Americans in Congress, in Senate and in the nation at large who detest his false pretenses, his double dealing, the camp for peace which he conducts in the name of mass murder."

Mr. Uren told the rally that bombing was the product of policy of "dangerous desperation."

"Mr. Nixon's policy can only be summed up as a maniacal thuggery, and if we are going to make our voices heard against peace, we must condemn arrogance and hypocrisy of President Nixon."

Other critical statements of Nixon and the bombing in the last two weeks were made by federal minister of overseas Jim Cairns, and the minister for labor, Clyde Cameron.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has sent a private letter to the president of the United States, asking him to stop the bombing of North Vietnam.

Mr. Whitlam said he was far from having refrained from mentioning publicly on the war.

Ban Continues
There seems to be no hope the longshoremen would end their ban on the union of U.S. ships despite pressure from Australian business interests.

The federal secretary of the Seamen's Union of Australia, Lloyd V. Elliott, said his executive council would lift the ban tomorrow. Its position would then be relayed to the dockers in Australia on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, Hawke, said he was reported to have urged the seamen's union to lift the ban, with the effect of re-imposition if the peace talks failed to reach solution.

East Coast Stoppage
NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Longshoremen in Savannah, Charleston, S.C.; Baltimore, Houston and other ports today not to unload freighters flying Australian flags, as a campaign of retaliation for the Australian boycott.

Joe White, president of Savannah chapter of the National Longshoremen's Union, said he had received word from IIA president Thomas Gleason not to unload the freighters Pacific Ocean, which is in the Georgia city area.

Mr. Gleason ordered the city by the 116,000-member last Thursday.

On the Pacific Coast, the National Longshoremen's Warehousemen's Union was expected to join the boycott.

ILWU president, Harry Brown, was born in Australia.

B-52s Pound Supply Center in Southern North Vietnam
(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon on Dec. 30 remained in effect but refused to comment on reconnaissance operations in the northern half of North Vietnam.

List of Targets
The command said the targets of the B-52 bombers were storage complexes along highways, rivers and canals 50 miles southeast of the port of Vinh, supply depots to the west and south of Dong Hoi and entrances to the Mu Gia Pass, the gateway to the Ho Chi Minh Trail running southward through Laos.

The command also reported that tactical fighter-bombers flew 123 missions below the 20th parallel yesterday and today.

In South Vietnam, B-52s were sent on 19 missions in all four military regions, attacking troop concentrations and staging areas ranging from just below the DMZ to the Mekong Delta, south of Saigon.

For the fifth successive day, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks in South Vietnam were double the average number of the past two months in what allied military sources described as the Communist command's winter-spring campaign. The Saigon command reported 88 attacks across South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending this morning. Most of these were small in scale.

Kanal Charges Violations
TOKYO, Jan. 7 (AP).—North Vietnam yesterday charged that the United States bombed "many populated areas" in Hoa Binh Province Friday, violating "its own public commitment" for the bombing halt above the 20th parallel.

In a statement, the Foreign Ministry said U.S. warplanes, including B-52s, also continued their "savage attacks" on population centers in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, and Quang Binh Provinces and the Vinh region, south of the parallel, killing many civilians and destroying houses and other property.

Fight for Laos City
VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 7 (AP).—A series of clashes have been reported between North Vietnamese and Laotian irregular forces holding the provincial capital of Savanavong 250 miles southeast of Vientiane.

A military spokesman said today there had been eight clashes

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مكتبة النسخ

Senate Probe Conf Watergate Bugging Seen

Manfield Requests
Intensive Inquiry

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—Like Mansfield of Montana, the Senate majority leader, has asked for a full investigation of the bugging of Democratic Headquarters and "other" offices in the campaign practices.

The question is not political, Mr. Mansfield said in a letter to Sen. Ervin. It is the continued vitality of the electoral process in the governmental structure of the nation.

Sen. Ervin is chairman of the Senate Government Operations and the Judiciary Committee and of the Judiciary Committee on Constitutional Rights. Sen. Mansfield yesterday passed letters he had sent on Jan. 17, 10 days after the election, to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss.

Sen. Eastland said that either unit would be an appropriate vehicle for the investigation and that they should be made to work together.

Sen. Ervin said that the investigation, Sen. Ervin said, is in progress. But he has been busy on the grounds that the investigation is too busy. He could not be reached yesterday.

Inquiry Is Certain
Sen. Mansfield's action, according to some Democrats who have been asked for an investigation, makes it virtually certain that there will be a full, public inquiry into the Watergate case and an alleged related campaign of political spying and sabotage.

According to those who have been asked for a Senate investigation, the Mansfield letters indicate that Sen. Eastland often ally to President Nixon will be used to convince fellow Democrats his Judiciary Committee to public hearings by one of its subcommittees.

Sen. Eastland said, "I am not sure now that Sen. Eastland will attempt to block such a move."

Sen. Mansfield offered "what you may agree is necessary" the way of funds, staff and other resources to pursue a complete and impartial investigation which will lay bare all the facts. With the election behind it seems to me we can proceed in an inquiry into these matters in a dispassionate fashion."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., has taken some preliminary steps to conduct such an investigation by his Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practices and Procedures. But he is known to prefer that some less political make the investigation, which will involve bugging the Watergate bugging, spurious letters concerning Democratic presidential candidates during the spring's political sabotage were linked to a Republican high command, including some White House aides.

Vicep. John Mc Fall Appointed House Democratic Whip

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—John J. McFall, D. Calif., who is a liberal on domestic issues and presidential supporter on the Vietnam war, was appointed majority leader yesterday.

Mr. McFall, 54, has served in the House for 16 years and is chairman of the Appropriations Committee on Transportation. Mr. O'Neill cited his ability to work with members of all parties as one reason for his appointment.

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SWORN IN—Newly elected U.S. Senator Joseph Biden taking oath of office in Wilmington, Del., hospital on Friday as his 4-year-old injured son (foreground) looks on.

United Press International

Senator Sworn In at Hospital Before Sons

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 7 (AP).—Fulfilling part of the plans sketched out with his late wife weeks ago, Joseph R. Biden Jr. has taken the oath as a U.S. senator at a hospital with his two young sons looking on.

Instead of being sworn in Friday with his Senate colleagues in Washington, Sen. Biden, D. Del., took the oath from Senate Secretary Francis Valeo in a chapel at the Wilmington Medical Center. It was here that the boys were treated after a Dec. 18 traffic accident that took the lives of their mother, Nellie, 30, and 13-month-old sister, Amy.

"We had a number of plans, Nellie and I, for the swearing-in day," Sen. Biden told a group of about 100 friends and newsmen who jammed the room. "My children were to have been with us that day. I felt I should be sworn in with my children today."

Three-year-old Robert Hunter Biden was released from the hospital earlier this week after being treated for a minor skull fracture. He sat on his grandmother's lap during the brief ceremony. Sen. Biden's father, Joseph R. Biden Sr., of Wilmington, and Nellie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter of Auburn, N.Y., also were in attendance.

Watched From Crib
Four-year-old Joseph R. (Beau) Biden 3d, still in traction with a broken leg, lay on his back in a crib while his father became the nation's youngest senator. Sen. Biden turned 30—the minimum age to be a senator—just 15 days after defeating veteran Delaware Republican Sen. J. Caleb Boggs last November.

"I hope to be a good senator," Sen. Biden said. "But if there's a conflict in six months or so between being a good senator and a good father, I will contact Gov. [Sherman W.] Tribbitt."

Over the years, a few swearing-in ceremonies have been held outside the Senate chamber, but in most of those instances the senator himself was physically unable to attend the official opening of Congress. The last such ceremony was held in 1943.

The hospital swearing-in was authorized by a resolution approved unanimously by the Senate on Wednesday.

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Orange Soil Is Youngest Moon Sample

Astronauts Put Age
At 10 Million Years

HOUSTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—The orange soil discovered on the moon by the Apollo-17 astronauts is probably the youngest lunar material ever found, the space men said Friday at their first news conference since their return on Dec. 19.

Capt. Eugene A. Cernan, Harrison H. Schmitt and Capt. Ronald E. Evans said the intriguing soil was apparently formed by volcanic action only about 10 million years ago and might be the most important discovery to come out of the last Apollo mission to the moon.

The youngest material brought from the moon by earlier Apollo flights is about three billion years old.

"We're dealing with some extremely young material," said Mr. Schmitt, a geologist who was the first American scientist to fly into space. "It has to be very young; my guess would be about 10 million years."

He said the material appeared to be mostly glass, adding that further study might indicate the composition of the moon's interior.

The geologist said the soil could have been deposited on the surface as a result of melting deep within the moon. That means it could be composed of material that is now present inside the moon.

"It's very unlike other soils we have seen," Mr. Schmitt said. The orange soil discovery "means that the moon is still active enough to produce volcanic rock."

Prior to Apollo-17, most scientists believed that the moon "died" geologically about three billion years ago and had changed little since.

Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt discovered the soil during the second of three seven-hour excursions on the lunar surface in the moon's valley of Taurus-Littrow, the Apollo-17 landing site.

Asked about their plans now that the Apollo program is over, Capt. Cernan and Capt. Evans both said they planned to stay on in the space program. Mr. Schmitt said he would "stay in government service," adding, "I'm not sure what that service may be."

Two crewmen were missing and feared drowned after the barges snapped their cable to a tug Friday morning on the rain-swollen river, which is 10 feet above normal depth and moving at six miles an hour, twice its normal speed.

One of the fuel-spewing barges battered a bridge for three hours until the current finally immobilized it last night against one of the bridge supports. Highway officials had feared it might damage the bridge, which is the only highway link between Memphis, Tenn., and Greenville, Miss.

The three other runaway barges, two of them also leaking fuel, were secured against the river bank. High water, however, prevented salvage workers from plugging the leaks, and thousands of gallons of diesel oil continued to escape into the Mississippi.

Authorities said there appeared to be no danger of an explosion, but they warned against the possibility of fire.

A spokesman for the Environmental Protection Agency called the fuel leak "the biggest spill... we have had in southeastern U.S. inland waters."

Lovell Leaves Space Agency

HOUSTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Astronaut James A. Lovell Jr., who has spent more time in space than any other man, said yesterday that he is leaving the space agency and the Navy to enter private industry.

Capt. Lovell, 44, veteran of four spaceflights, has been deputy director of science and applications at the Manned Spacecraft Center since May, 1971.

Capt. Lovell was commander of the Apollo-13 mission which nearly ended tragically when an oxygen system exploded. He was a crew member of Apollo-8, the first flight which circled the moon at Christmas, 1968. He also commanded the Gemini-12 mission, the last in the Gemini program, and the 14-day Gemini-7 mission, the longest American spaceflight.

He will become senior vice-president of Bay Houston Towing Co., a Houston water transport and harbor towing firm.

Family Risks Mines

LUESBECK, West Germany, Jan. 7 (AP).—A young East German man led his wife and child to West Germany early today through a section of the mined death strip where he served army duty, authorities reported.



DEBRIEFING—Apollo-17 crew members, from left Ronald Evans, mission commander Eugene Cernan and Harrison Schmitt at news conference in the Houston Space Center.

United Press International

2 Satellites of Jupiter Also Studied

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Although the earth's moon is dry and lifeless, scientists are reporting new evidence that some satellites of other planets in the solar system are covered with water ice and may have thin atmospheres and that at least one might support lower forms of life.

Titan, the largest of Saturn's 10 moons, is now believed to have atmospheric conditions similar to those of primitive earth at the dawn of life, according to Cornell University astronomers.

Two of Jupiter's huge moons, Europa and Ganymede, are covered with vast expanses of water ice that could be similar to frost on earth, according to a report from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Another two of Jupiter's 12 moons, Io and Callisto, may also bear frost particles, but evidence from telescopes at the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona is not yet conclusive.

Such discoveries have intrigued planetary scientists and aroused even greater interest in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's plans to launch two unmanned spacecraft in 1977 that would fly by Jupiter in 1979 and on out past Saturn in 1981. Their trajectories could take them within 100 miles of the satellite Titan.

The Jupiter-Saturn mission survived recent NASA budget cuts. In a telephone interview discussing the recent findings, Dr. Carl Sagan, professor of astronomy and director of Cornell's Laboratory for Planetary Studies, said:

"We are learning that these places, these other satellites, are definitely not carbon copies of our moon. Titan, in fact, may be a miniature of what the earth was like in its early history."

Titan is half again as big as the earth's moon and is about the size of the planet Mercury, which is a little more than one-third the diameter of earth. It has been thought that Titan's atmosphere was extremely thin and was composed primarily of methane.

But astronomers, using telescopes with infrared sensors, began getting some puzzling results. Titan appeared to be hotter than it ought to be, considering its great distance from the sun. Titan is an average of 890 million miles from the sun; the earth's average distance from the sun is 93 million miles.

While no one knows how hot the surface of Titan really is, Dr. Sagan thinks it could be warm enough for some form of life. "Our research has shown that, at the very least," Dr. Sagan said, "Titan should be littered with the kind of organic molecules which, in the early history of the earth, led to the origin of life."

Dr. Sagan also believes he now understands why Titan could be as warm as it is. The satellite's atmosphere, he said, must produce a "greenhouse effect," absorbing much more of the sun's warmth than it radiates back into space. If so, there must be more than methane in Titan's atmosphere, and it must be thicker than presumed.

Dr. Sagan's theoretical work on the "Triton greenhouse effect" has been independently confirmed by Dr. James Pollack of NASA's Ames Research Center at Mountain View, Calif. Their formal reports are to be published in forthcoming issues of *Icarus*, a bimonthly journal of planetary studies.

In his report, Dr. Sagan said that what is happening on Titan is probably the following: Sunlight penetrates Titan's atmosphere and strikes the surface. But most infrared radiation emitted by the surface cannot escape through the atmosphere. The trapped rays cause the surface temperature to rise.

This so-called greenhouse effect, however, cannot come from carbon dioxide and water vapor, the gases that cause the effect on earth and Venus. At the temperature of Titan, which is still much lower than on earth and Venus, such gases would freeze.

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Come to the flavor of Marlboro

Obituaries

Prof. Donald Drew Egbert, Distinguished Art Scholar

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Donald Drew Egbert, 70, professor emeritus of architecture at Princeton and one of America's most distinguished scholars in the history of American art and architecture, died Wednesday.

Mr. Egbert, who retired in 1970, devoted his life to scholarship and teaching. After undergraduate and graduate study at Princeton, he joined the Princeton faculty in 1929 as an instructor of art and architecture. During his 41 years of teaching there, he rose through the ranks. Before his retirement, he was named Howard Crosby Butler Memorial Professor of Architecture Emeritus.

In his lectures as well as in his writings, Mr. Egbert persistently showed an interest in the influence of politics—as well as religion and philosophy—on the arts.

He was the author of a number of publications, including "Social Radicalism and the Arts: Western Europe," published in

1970. At his death he was working on two sequel volumes involving socialism and the arts in the United States and Russia. In 1952 he wrote a two-volume study on "Socialism in American Life" and in 1955 he wrote an account of the effects of Communism on aspects of American life.

Maurice H. Thatcher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Maurice H. Thatcher, 102, the oldest surviving former member of Congress, died here Thursday.

Mr. Thatcher, who served in the House of Representatives from 1922 to 1933 as a Republican from Louisville, Ky., was also the last surviving member of the canal commission which oversaw the construction of the Panama Canal.

In the House, he served on the powerful Appropriations Committee. He sponsored legislation to expand foreign and domestic airmail services; to convert the temporary World War I Camp Knox into the permanent military post of Fort Knox, and to create Mammoth Cave National Park.

He ran for the Senate in 1932 and was defeated.

Wilbur de Paris

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Wilbur de Paris, 72, bandleader and trumpeter who played New Orleans jazz more than 50 years, died Wednesday.

Mr. de Paris took his New Orleans band, a group that held the older jazz forms, to Africa for 14 weeks in 1957 for the President's Special International Program for Cultural Relations under the State Department.

For 10 years, from 1952 to 1962, Mr. de Paris led his band at Jimmy Ryan's cafe, then on 83d Street. The New Orleans jazz of the seven-piece band, he said, was "an extension of the work of the creators."

"We do it as they would if they were around today," he explained. "It's not as crude as it used to be, but it swings just as much, and there are new tunes to play along with the old standards."

In all, 37 firemen were treated for injuries in the blaze, most for smoke inhalation. The flames were controlled after a three-hour battle.

The upstate New York fire that killed at least seven persons—five women and two men—occurred in the employees' quarters of the Pine Grove resort ranch in the Catskill Mountain resort of Kerhonkson, Ulster County. Nine persons were injured, some as they jumped out of windows in the three-story wooden structure. Four persons were still unaccounted for yesterday afternoon after the 40-minute blaze.

Hotel owner Richard Tarantino said there had been about 30 persons in the building, all part-time employees. The cause of the fire was unknown.

The four children killed in Baltimore were from 18 months to 8 years old. They died when fire swept a three-story row-house.

The victims included three children adopted by their grandmother following the death of their mother. Firemen said the blaze apparently was started by a cigarette on the ground floor, beneath where the children slept in two bedrooms.

The grandmother, Mrs. Lillian Shaw, 52, was hospitalized in fair condition after jumping from a second-floor window. Also hospitalized in fair condition were Lillian E. Shaw, 47, mother of the youngest child, and two other adult members of the family.

In Rutland, seven persons were unaccounted for after fire gutted a century-old hotel. The blaze also damaged several business buildings, including that of the Rutland Daily Herald, the state's second largest newspaper. A dozen hotel residents were rescued by firemen using ladders, authorities said.

They said it was not known how many of the 30 persons living in the four-story hotel, which had recently undergone a \$1-million renovation, were inside at the time of the fire. Nine persons were treated for exposure and smoke inhalation.

Justice Dept. Sees Gains in War on Crime

Reports 1972 Record in Gang, Drug Cases

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The Department of Justice, in its annual year-end review of activities, lists a record number of indictments and convictions against organized-crime figures and sharply stepped-up arrests in narcotics cases.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said he thought that "in reasonable time" organized crime would be reduced to "an ordinary irritant in American society."

He said aircraft hijacking fell off sharply in the last half of 1972 because of improved detection of the nation's airports and swift prosecution of hijackers.

In environmental matters, the attorney general said, 173 criminal and 60 civil cases had been brought to halt water pollution.

Civil-Rights Record
In the civil-rights area, he said, a record number of persons were charged with violating the civil rights of others.

"I think and I am glad to say we are finally seeing an end to the nation's spiraling crime rate," Mr. Kleindienst said.

The remark was based on figures for the first nine months of 1972, which showed a 1 percent growth in crime in the United States from the previous year. The Justice Department said this was the smallest yearly increase in the last 10 years, with 83 major cities showing decreases in the number of crimes reported.

Breakdown of Crimes
The year-end report listed a number of categories for 1972:

• Organized crime—3,888 arrests, 638 indictments, 943 convictions.

• Narcotics—about 9,600 arrests, 1,800 convictions, 890 pounds of heroin seized and 6,900 pounds intercepted abroad.

• Air hijacking—26 cases in the first six months and four in the last six months.

• Price-control enforcement—173 cases brought to roll back excessive prices.

• Anti-trust—37 cases filed.

• Federal criminal prosecution—more than 49,000 individuals indicted and 37,200 convicted.

The figures involved in the report do not specify which actions were the work of the Justice Department and which the work of state and local law enforcement agencies. The 28-page review of the year contained information selected and arranged by the public information office of the Department of Justice, with no lists of raw figures.

Iceland Gunboats Sever the Lines Of 3 Trawlers

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Jan. 7 (AP).—Icelandic gunboats cut the trawling lines of three trawlers, two from West Germany and one from a weekend flare-up of the "cod war" in waters off Iceland.

Iceland's state radio quoted the Coast Guard as saying the action was taken because the trawlers refused to move out of the 50-mile limit of territorial waters which Iceland claims.

The English trawlers were the Boston Elmhead, 515 tons, from Fleetwood, and the Westella, 779 tons, from Hull. The German fishing vessel was the Berlin, 936 tons, from Bremerhaven.

British sources said in London that the British Ambassador, John McKenzie, had been instructed to protest to the Icelandic government and to reserve the right to claim compensation. British reports also said that another British trawler, the 790-ton Lancella, from Hull, had called for Royal Navy assistance after being "harassed by an Icelandic gunboat."

The World Court is meeting at The Hague to decide on its jurisdiction in the dispute. A 12-mile limit is internationally recognized.

Justice Thomas Aurelio

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—State Supreme Court Justice Thomas A. Aurelio, 81, died Friday.



"MAGNETOMETER"—Woman passing through metal detector at LaGuardia airport.

And Search All Baggage

U.S. Airlines Now Check All Passengers

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Launching the largest program of personal searches in the nation's history, U.S. airlines Friday began to inspect every item carried onto their 14,000 daily flights and to scan all of their 500,000 daily passengers with electronic weapon detectors.

At 531 airports in this country

Heath Picks Panel To Investigate Rising Beef Prices

LONDON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday appointed a three-member panel to investigate and report inside a week on Britain's rising beef prices.

Opposition leader Harold Wilson promptly countered with a statement saying lamb prices should have been included in the inquiry.

The move for an official investigation follows a growing clamor over meat prices, especially beef which leaped Friday to a record £1.35 a pound for best cuts.

Butchers spoke of "meat madness" and blamed higher prices on scarcity arising from increased exports to Common Market countries. But Agriculture Minister Joseph Godber denied that this was the cause.

Mr. Wilson, however, said in his statement that lamb prices had also been affected by a "stampede" of exports to the Continent.

Trade sources said wholesale beef prices have risen by over 40 percent since the government announced in November its 90-day standstill on prices, rents and incomes. Food prices are not covered.

The price rises are described here as bringing Britain roughly into line with Common Market prices.

Israeli Positions Shelled by Syria

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (AP).—Syrian artillery today fired at Israeli positions on the occupied Golan Heights. Earlier today, other Syrian soldiers or Arab guerrillas exchanged small-arms fire with an Israeli patrol in the same area, the military command said.

Similar incidents have provoked four Israeli air raids on Syrian targets in the past two months, the latest last Sunday.

The Israeli said Syrian gun positions fired "several dozen" shells during a 30-minute period but caused no "casualties." Earlier light-arms fire was exchanged across the cease-fire line near Kuneitra in the central sector of the Golan Heights. There were no casualties reported.

New Zealand Quake

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—A sharp earthquake shook central New Zealand yesterday, causing small landslides which blocked roads and railway lines but caused no casualties.

Ski Teacher Killed

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, Jan. 7 (UPI).—A young French ski teacher died today in an avalanche he caused while skiing off the marked run with another Frenchman, police said. Albert Pierre Pierrel, 29, of St. Etienne, worked as a ski instructor at the Club Méditerranée complex in this Italian resort high in the Dolomites.

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and scores of jetports abroad, airline and government agents, implementing an emergency White House directive issued last month, frisked thousands of travelers for weapons and looked through hundreds of thousands of handbags, briefcases, diaper-bags, knapsacks and packages.

The stringent new anti-hijacking measures delayed some flights, caused long queues to back up at airport boarding gates, and angered some passengers. But for the most part, they were introduced smoothly, and many passengers said they had no objections.

"I think it's great," Andrew Singer of Chappaqua, N.Y., said as he stood with his wife at an Eastern Air Lines checkpoint at Kennedy International waiting to be scanned with a weapon detector. "The stricter the rules are, the better. I do a lot of flying, and I'm more relaxed after a thorough check."

But a few minutes later at the National Airlines terminal nearby, Dita Vasquez of Boston, fumed angrily after being frisked repeatedly by a female guard and being forced to remove heavy gold-plated bracelets around each arm and a gold necklace because they apparently triggered the metal detector.

"It's a pain, a real pain," she said. "There should be a better way of doing this."

Finally—after being detained more than six minutes—it was

discovered the weapon detector had been tripped by small change in her pockets.

Although some departures were delayed for as much as 30 minutes or more by the pre-flight screening, most airlines reported that the majority of their flights left on schedule. Most had urged passengers to arrive 15 to 30 minutes earlier than usual and to keep carry-on luggage to a minimum.

These were some of the incidents that occurred during the first day of the rule:

• At the National terminal at Kennedy, a man finished breakfast in the terminal restaurant and tried to board a jet. When he was searched after tripping the metal detector, agents found a knife, fork and spoon from the airport restaurant.

• At Boston, a soldier on a United Air Lines flight was first asked to remove his uniform decorations, then his identification "dog tags," then his small change, but he still triggered the detector. Then he removed his shoes, and security agents concluded that the detector was touched off by steel arch supports.

• A United agent at Kennedy, confounded by the unexpected presence of metal on a modestly dressed male, discovered the device had been triggered by his "aviator" style spectacles.

• In Buffalo, an airport metal detector was activated by strap-on in the body of a World War II veteran.

A reporter's random check at LaGuardia Airport here indicated almost 60 percent of all passengers had enough metal on their bodies or carry-on luggage to trigger an alarm.

Italian-Chinese Talks
PEKING, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici yesterday had more than three hours of talks with his Chinese counterpart, Chi Peng-fel, on European unification and security, informed sources said.

Mr. Medici, the first Italian foreign minister to visit China since 1949, began his talks in Peking's Great Hall of the People soon after arriving for a six-day official visit.

Police officials announced today that they had crushed a Maoist plot to assassinate the president, his wife and other leaders. They said they had killed two Communist rebel leaders and arrested 30 while seizing firearms and subversive literature.

Brig. Gen. Fidel Ramos, chief of the Philippine constabulary, said the alleged plot to liquidate government leaders was discovered after police on Dec. 28 raided a Communist central committee meeting in nearby Quezon City. In the raid, he said, two members of the "Proletariat New People's Army" were slain.

The raid was followed, he said, by the arrest of 30 Communist functionaries, including a member of the central committee and a member of the politburo. Gen. Ramos did not identify them.

Mr. Ashley has led the fight for compensation from Distillers to the parents of about 340 children born deformed, many without arms or legs, after their mothers took thalidomide as a tranquilizer while they were pregnant a decade ago. The company, which manufactured and distributed the drug in the United Kingdom under license from a West German firm, late Friday raised its compensation offer to \$20 million.

Mr. Ashley said he had told members of Mr. Nader's organization by telephone yesterday that British public opinion favored the parents' acceptance of this latest offer. Earlier, the company had offered \$5 million.

"Will Damage Britain"
The MP said that he was writing to Mr. Nader today to ask him to call off his plans for a U.S. boycott of Distillers liquor and its other exports to the United States.

"A boycott will damage Britain," Mr. Ashley said.

Distillers, which throughout the long compensation dispute has denied legal responsibility for the fate of the children, said Friday that it would donate \$2 million annually for 10 years to a charitable foundation which would help the children. The company would also pay parents of the deformed children up to \$5,000. Distillers raised its offer after

News Analysis

Politics, Economic Ills Pile Woe on India's Universities

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (WP).—India's colleges and universities, once a breeding ground of revolutionary drive for national independence, are slipping into complacent decay.

A handful of students, manipulated by politicians, are forcing school after school to shut down while the majority stand by and watch, occasionally raising a halfhearted cheer or a weak complaint.

But even when the university gates are open, most students appear indifferent to the poor quality of education they receive as well as to what their role could be in helping achieve the development needs of their impoverished country.

Most Indian students are interested in little more than preparing themselves for undemanding jobs with high salaries and good security prospects.

Unfortunately for them, neither the government nor private industry is able to absorb even half of the 600,000 graduates who spill onto the job market each year.

Many of them carry diplomas of no academic value at all from colleges which are springing up like weeds at the demand of vote-hungry state politicians.

The rising unemployment of college graduates casts a pall on the universities, where students complain that they have no future to look forward to.

Decay at Delhi
Perhaps nowhere is the spreading decay in Indian education more evident than at Delhi University, which, with 53 colleges and 97,000 students, is India's largest and most prestigious university.

After being shut down for 50 days, the university reopened Tuesday. Most students, anxious to prepare for examinations which begin in late March, gladly returned to classes.

But outside the university's central administration building, two young men in a tent carried out a "fast unto death."

As it turned out, the fast lasted for six days before the vice-chancellor of the university backed down Friday afternoon, "temporarily" withdrawing suspension orders against four student-revolt leaders and offering the two hunger strikers glasses of orange juice. They eagerly accepted the refreshment before proclaiming "a victory for the students' movement."

The two youths are the leaders of the university's Student Union, an organization riddled by the rightist, pro-Hindu Jan Sangh party.

Sri Ram Khanna, the president of the union, is one of four students who were "rusticated" for leading a series of violent demonstrations which culminated in the death of a young mother of two. His partner in the hunger strike, union vice-president Kewal Krishan Kakkar, was not suspended but said he fasted "to demonstrate student solidarity against the establishment."

If anything, most of the students at Delhi University are present or prospective members of the "establishment."

"These chaps deserve being rusticated," said Salman Khurshid, a senior in English literature at St. Stephen's College, the university's most exclusive school. "Perhaps if a few more got the boot the meddling politicians would take the hint and get out of the university."

Some parents have objected to use of a charitable foundation to distribute the money, saying this would mean that they and their children would have to undergo a "means test" to prove that they needed the money. They have argued for a cash payment direct to the families of the deformed children.

Kitty Hawk Black Pleads Guilty
SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 7 (AP).—A young American airman pleaded guilty Friday to assault and rioting aboard the carrier Kitty Hawk and said he and other black crewmen had met and decided "to assault passers-by."

Airman Apprentice Franklin Roundtree, 20, of Philadelphia, drew a sentence of a month in the brig at hard labor, reduction to the lowest pay grade and a bad-conduct discharge.

Because of an earlier bargaining session at which the guilty plea was agreed on, however, the sentence was reduced to the two months the defendant has already spent in the brig. A Navy spokesman said, and Roundtree, whose enlistment expired Dec. 14, will be discharged honorably next week.

of the university. Politics has place in the university.

The majority of Delhi University students apparently agree. "Most of us don't even vote campus elections," said Sri Sharma, a senior majoring in economics.

In fact, the student body does vote at all in selecting the officers of the Student Union. Instead, they elect representatives who vote for the union lead. This gives political parties easy inroad.

According to several knowledgeable students, in last year's election the Jan Sangh Congress party spent "hundreds of rupees" to entice student representatives.

The Jan Sangh candidate, Khanna, scored an upset victory over his Congress-backed opponent. The Jan Sangh, which has been effectively throttled in Parliament by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party, is using the university as a form on which to embarrass government.

But student apathy is likely to limit future gains. The fact that a Jan Sangh candidate won a university election is just how conservative most are," observed a graduate student at the School of Economics.

The extreme left, common college campuses throughout world, has virtually no home at Delhi University.

A Touch of Maoism
One young man, who shoulder-length hair and a beret and described himself as a "Bengali Maoist," said 35 students shared his ideology. The young Maoist said he reported the Jan Sangh protest "because it helps the system—and that is our duty."

However, when it became last week that the majority students no longer supported militant leaders who had a vice-chancellor Sarup Singh close the university Nov. 14, university decided to reopen the two-man fast started.

The hunger strike was a change in Student Union tactics.

Having formerly smashed verity windows, hijacked burned buses and destroyed demic offices, "the union of about-face and said it was the peaceful resolution of its demands."

Just how long the two students would fast to carry out their self-sacrifice is hard to say. Many Indians have starved to death for a cause.

Under the compromise between the vice-chancellor and the students, reinstatement of their suspension will be decided by a 12-member committee of students and teachers.

The committee is expected to announce its decision on whether or not other student grievances such as greater participation in decision-making and the construction of another library, late in January when the vice-chancellor is out of the country. Others believe this will enable the committee to reinstate the "rusticated" four some while Mr. Singh from losing too much face.

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Ski Teacher Killed
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Opening Gaullist Election Campaign

Messmer Warns of Totalitarian Left

PARIS, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, in his first major Gaullist campaign speech, today told French voters that they will have a fundamental choice between freedom and totalitarianism in the general elections in June.

Speaking for more than two hours to Gaullist officials and candidates, who face a stiff left-wing challenge, Mr. Messmer emphatically denied that the

Gaullists were right-wing and insisted that his party stood for change, movement and freedom.

The stake in the March poll is "a fundamental choice for freedom," he told the 1,300 Gaullists at a rally in the town of Provins, 80 kilometers southeast of Paris.

Speaking a few hours after left-wing leader François Mitterrand had delivered a slashing attack on President Georges Pompidou, Mr. Messmer contrasted Gaullist promises with the threat of "a collective dictatorship and a bleak totalitarian regime" which

would bring upheavals, disorder and despair.

His speech was warmly applauded by his audience and observers thought it had put new heart in the Gaullist candidates, who have been buffeted by a series of public opinion polls showing them trailing the left-wing coalition of Socialists, Communists and some Radicals.

Yesterday, a poll indicated that the Gaullists and the left-wing opposition now have an equal chance in the elections.

The poll published by the right-wing newspaper *Aurore*, indicated that if a vote were taken now, 43 percent of electors would favor the ruling majority, 43 percent the left, and 14 percent the centrist reformers.

The same poll, in a pre-Christmas survey, had given 39 percent of the vote to the Gaullists, compared to 44 percent for the combined left.

Earlier today Mr. Mitterrand, reacting to Mr. Pompidou's pledge to defend the political institutions of the Fifth Republic, told a Socialist congress in Paris that the president had no right to do this "for he does not respect his own law and the laws of France."

Personal Power
Mr. Mitterrand said Mr. Pompidou had accumulated more personal power than any other European leader.

"There are of course Franco and Caetano—only they admit it," he added to roars of laughter from the meeting.

As if replying in advance to Mr. Messmer's claims that the Gaullists represented freedom, Mr. Mitterrand said: "The left-wing program promises the greatest and most complete model of freedom in all Europe."

The left-wing program, drawn up in lengthy negotiations between the Communists and Socialists, was subjected to detailed criticism in a practical article by article by Mr. Messmer in his speech at Provins.

The prime minister concluded that the program had been designed for the France of 25 years ago, not for today. He went on to give a detailed review of what the Gaullists had achieved in 15 years of government and what they would do if returned with a new majority in March.

Mr. Messmer's speech was preceded by addresses from three previous Gaullist prime ministers, Michel Debré, Maurice Couve de Murville, and Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who was making his first big speech since being sacked by Mr. Pompidou in July. He stressed what was being done to bring out a more efficient, humane "new society" in France.



BETTER THAN FREEZING—It barely rained in Moscow this summer, but weatherman seems to be making up for it with a very wet, but mild, snowless winter.

Toll in Managua Earthquake Estimated at 10,000 to 12,000

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The death toll in the earthquake that virtually wrecked Managua on Dec. 23 has passed 10,000, with an unknown number of dead still buried under rubble, government spokesman — Iban Ocorio said today.

"We will never know the exact death figure. But between 10,000 and 12,000 bodies have been buried," he said.

The total included those buried by municipal and military authorities, as well as those given private burials by families and friends, he said.

Work Week Extended

Authorities previously placed the number of dead at 3,000. "But as workers clear the rubble, they keep finding more and more bodies," Mr. Ocorio said.

The Red Cross yesterday reported the burial of 1,000 bodies in a mass grave in the 34 hours immediately after the tremor.

Steps taken by the governing junta during the weekend in-

cluded extension to 60 hours of the 48-hour work week. And the junta agreed that all public employees would forfeit a month's pay this year and next to help pay for reconstruction work.

Tax exemptions also were abolished for two years.

Meanwhile, the city, which has been devastated three times in the last 90 years, is continuing its slow return to normalcy.

Education Minister Antonio Mora said that the capital's schools would be reopened by June. He said that the quake destroyed some of the city's most important study centers and seriously damaged the Ministry of Education building.

Some students, all of whom were on vacation when the quake struck Managua, will resume classes under canvas awnings until the schools are reopened or rebuilt.

Power supplies were boosted yesterday with the completion of repairs to one of the city's electric plant's turbines.

Accord Bars Israel From Title Page

More Dead Sea Scrolls to Be Published

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The publication of the Dead Sea Scrolls is expected to be resumed shortly after a five-year hiatus as a result of a compromise quietly negotiated between Israeli authorities and an international board of scholars entrusted with the manuscripts.

The compromise, according to reliable sources here, consists of avoiding mention of Israel on the title pages of the future volumes of the scrolls, which are being published in a series entitled "Discoveries in the Judean Desert."

The understanding is intended to overcome the objections of one or two of the scholars who refused to authorize publication under Israeli auspices.

The scholarly editing of the ancient manuscripts came to a virtual halt after the 1967 war, when Israel occupied East Jerusalem and assumed control of the Palestine (Rockefeller) Archaeological Museum, where most of the scrolls are held.

Qumran Caves

Originally discovered in caves near Qumran, Jordan, near the Dead Sea, in the late 1940s and '50s, the 2,000-year-old parchments include virtually all of the Old Testament and other writings. They are regarded as the most important documentary discovery in Biblical archaeology.

Shortly after the war, Israel acknowledged the publication rights of the original group of British, French, German, Polish and American scholars that had been assembled to translate and edit the materials.

The Israelis were eager to assume sponsorship of the publishing project, but they quickly encountered the opposition of some of the scholars. One scholar who reportedly objected to any Israeli participation was Msgr. Patrick William Skehan of the Catholic University of Washington, D.C.

Joint Auspices

The compromise was reached after protracted bargaining here and in the United States. Under it, future volumes in the series will be identified as published under the joint auspices of the Shrine of the Book, which is the Israeli museum that houses some of the scrolls, and the two archaeological institutions that have participated from the beginning, the Ecole Biblique et Archéologique Française and the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research, both in East Jerusalem.

The first five volumes in the series, which appeared before the 1967 war, were published under an agreement between the two

East Jerusalem institutions on the one hand and the Jordanian Department of Antiquities and the Palestine Museum on the other.

The new understanding was worked out by Dr. Abraham Biran, director of the Israeli Department of Antiquities, Prof. Yigael Yadin, of Hebrew University, and the Rev. Pierre Benoit, the chief editor of the series and director of the French institution.

As a result of the compromise, the next volume is expected to be delivered to the Oxford University Press shortly. It is to contain the report on the excavations at Cave No. 4 by the Rev. Roland de Vaux, the former edi-

tor of the series, who died in September, 1971.

Another volume to appear shortly is "The Book of Enoch," a manuscript from Cave No. 14, edited by Dr. J. T. Milik, of Paris. This volume was submitted to the Oxford Press while the political dispute was still unresolved and is being published independently of the official series.

The new understanding on publication still leaves unresolved the larger question of the ownership of the scrolls, all of which are now under Israeli control. Several of the Qumran manuscripts were purchased by Israel, but the majority were held by Jordan before the 1967 war.

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Italian Parliament to Study New Monetary Unit, the Scudo

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Parliament is scheduled to begin consideration this week of a proposal to introduce a new monetary unit, the Italian scudo, which would equal 1,000 lire.

A scudo would be worth \$1.70 at present exchange prices.

During the last few days, the lira has been slipping by almost 1 percent in official transactions, and by 3 percent in what is politely called the parallel market, in effect a new black market in dollars and some other foreign currencies that jittery Italians consider more stable than their own.

Despite repeated firm denials by the government, rumors that the lira will be devalued sooner or later remain persistent, as domestic and international pressures on the Italian currency mount.

The idea of a new monetary unit has been aired publicly for some time, and many Italians would welcome it because it would simplify accounting and do away with the many zeroes and long figures on cash registers. The Italian state would draw up the national budget in billions of scudos instead of in thousands of billions of lire.

Italy's partners in the European Common Market also favor the proposed reform because the lira is today by far the lowest money unit in the group, and the unwieldy lira figures clutter up the community's statistics.

Actually, most Italians have not seen a lira for many years. Theoretically, the mint still turns out one-lira and two-lira coins, but

the smallest coin that one is likely ever to encounter is the five-lira piece.

The 10-lira piece, which is a little larger than the five-lira coin, is in high demand. It makes elevators and all sorts of slot machines work, and is the standard tip for each of the innumerable cups of espresso coffee (costing between 10 and 15 cents) drunk in Italy every day.

For years, the country has been beset by a mysterious shortage of small change. Pieces of candy, cheap ballpens or postage stamps are often used to settle small debts.

The word scudo, proposed as the name for the new 1,000-lira unit, means shield. In its various forms, the term often denoted gold and silver coins in different countries in the past.

U.S. Offers Sudan \$12.2-Million Grant

By AP

KHARTOUM, Jan. 7 (AP).—The American government is to grant Sudan \$10 million in cash and \$2.2 million in foodstuffs—including 25,000 tons of flour—before the end of June, it was announced here Friday by the new U.S. Ambassador, Leo Noel.

The \$10-million grant is toward construction of the \$135-million Rahd agricultural scheme, for which the World Bank agreed to finance one-half the cost and Kuwait one-third. The American ambassador came to the Sudan two weeks ago after a five-and-a-half-year break in relations.

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Two Rigidities?

If Le Duc Tho has arrived in Paris with an awareness of his nation's heavy damage from American bombing, Dr. Kissinger comes with an at least equally heavy weight of world disapprobation from the same cause. Experience has shown North Vietnam's ability to stand up under the military strains of the long war; it has also demonstrated President Nixon's determination to apply brutal military pressure. Have the events of the past month affected either of these two rigidities?

From the American standpoint, any attempt to resolve another deadlock by further terror bombing would compound a disaster which has weakened every international agency and relationship that the United States has so painfully striven to erect in the years since 1945. Hanoi knows this perfectly well. But it must also know that a prolonged stalemate could be costly to its own cause, and especially to its own people.

In sum, both the United States and North Vietnam have good reason to seek a genuine accommodation of the differences that have divided them since the apparent accord of October. If that accord, as seems probable, was a formula to disguise concessions on both sides, there is nothing to be gained by attempting to win debating points in interpreting the formula; it is far more important to bring about the fact of a cease-fire and trust to future developments, rather than accept the fact of war, and allow the killing to go on uninterruptedly.

For South Vietnam, much the same conclusions apply. Mr. Nixon's bombing of the North has weakened Saigon's position, as much as it has weakened that of the United States. To the extent that "neutral" supervision of a cease-fire is significant in making such an armistice effective, the bombing has left very few neutrals in the world, and the same considerations apply to Saigon's very existence in an increasingly unfriendly world.

One of the effects, and perhaps the most lasting, of the struggle in Vietnam has been to give the world a lesson in the evil of war itself. For many it may still be clouded or intensified by ideology, by pro- or anti-Communism, by hatred, fear or revulsion over the use of vast force by a super-power against a smaller state.

The peoples of the world have tested the rationalizations which brought this evil about, and rejected them. There has been disillusionment with war before this—but usually after the fact, and in the context of personal experience.

For the time being, North Vietnam profits most by this revolt against war, and the United States, quite justly, bears the brunt of the onus. But Hanoi, too, has waged war throughout Indochina, and obduracy in Paris could cost it much—and not only in the usual military terms. No party to the quarrel can longer afford to continue it with arms.

The President's Power

The relief that millions in the United States and other nations felt over President Nixon's decision to halt, or rather to suspend, the terror raids against Hanoi and Haiphong has an ironic overtone. Its implication is that the more indiscriminate the weapons, the greater will be the appreciation when they are stilled. It is a policy of so escalating the pain that any let-up gives the appearance of moderation and mercy.

The truth behind that illusion is different. When the President dispatched the B-52s against Hanoi, he changed more than the tactics in an undeclared and, many believe, unconstitutional war. He established a terrifying precedent.

Mr. Nixon has used the instruments of terror not to defend the United States or its troops against attack but to force an opponent to accept his terms at the negotiating table. The President took this step without seeking authority from Congress or the American people. He ignored the fact that the majority that re-elected him did so with the clear expectation that a negotiated peace was "at hand."

Throughout the long course of this war, each previous stage of escalation has been accompanied by efforts, however minimal, to gain the consent of Congress and the people. This time, however, there was no Tonkin Gulf rationalization nor any explanation about enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia. There was only the presidential silence which thus

proclaimed the concept of an unlimited presidential power requiring no explanation.

The doctrine of the President's right to turn terror bombing on and off at will comes to a kind of absolutism that is irreconcilable with the principle of constitutional government. It approaches the point of unacceptable risk in the nuclear age when the unilateral use of force—let alone the use of it at the discretion of one man—becomes a direct affront to the world's safety and sanity.

Such an absolutist doctrine too easily flows from Mr. Nixon's interpretation of America's role as Number One. It is an interpretation with which neither the United States nor the world could live in equanimity. The President's promise of "a generation of peace" will come to naught if it is to be based on the vision of a *pax Americana* imposed and maintained by one man's power to launch the bombers and to recall them as his peace-making scenario dictates.

This is the nature of the constitutional crisis to which Congress must address itself. In resolving it, the question goes beyond whether the B-52s will or will not again fly against Hanoi. The question now is how to assure the country and the world that the power of the United States will not in future be placed, lightly and unchecked, into the hands of this or any other President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

What's Worrying Hanoi

The United States has removed the mines from North Vietnamese harbors, but Hanoi continues to evacuate the cities and to reinforce anti-aircraft defenses. It is clear that Hanoi so far does not show the least willingness to compromise. North Vietnam still demands that the United States sign the accord made public last October without the slightest modification. And in Paris, the North Vietnamese delegation spokesman denied a press report that his government had renounced including in the accord a sentence stressing that Vietnam is "one country temporarily divided in two." Hanoi, obviously, is worrying about the increasing echo found among international opinion by the thesis that the conflict can be ended only by the formal recognition of the de facto situation, which is the existence of two Vietnamese states, as there are two Korean states and two German states.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

Gen. Amin's Moves

Gen. Amin has declared hundreds of British companies forfeit, more in fact than are known to exist in Uganda. British investments in Uganda amount to more than £30 million. Asian property left behind...

must total more than £100 million. Anybody who believes Gen. Amin intends to pay adequate compensation is misreading the position. It is becoming increasingly apparent that in Uganda Britain has received a severe economic and political setback, affecting her interests in other parts of Africa. For the whole concept of Commonwealth aid and trade is threatened thereby. Gen. Amin's economic policy... of despoliation is in danger of spreading... our African attitudes must change.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Expanded Common Market

There is talk of a common EEC foreign policy. British aspirants to superpower status might bear in mind, however, that in the affairs of nations, bigness has not invariably meant strength. What is clear is that the EEC has not done enough for the developing world. Repeated statements that the community is "outward looking" have remained largely unfulfilled assurances, and the third world will now watch the nine with more skepticism than hope. Europe of the Nine can become a superpower and yet neglect the interests of the third world. But this would be a betrayal of those who have worked for European unity in order that it can do more for others as well as itself.

—From the *Straits Times* (Kuala Lumpur).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 8, 1898

PARIS—Is there going to be any limit to the inquisitorial proceedings of United States Customs-House officialdom? Congress passes a bill setting up a monopoly on sealskins for the benefit of a private corporation, and enacts rigorous, prohibitive measures against importation. We rub our eyes and wonder whether we are living in the civilized nineteenth century or back in the early Crusades under the sumptuary laws.

Fifty Years Ago

January 8, 1923

PARIS—America is pre-eminently a peaceful and peace-loving nation, but America seems at last to have come to a realization of the wisdom of the maxim: "In peace prepare for war." Not aggressive, but self-protective war. Washington himself knew the value of such a policy. War is often long-expected, yet as regards the very moment of its happening, is unexpected. Often it is the minor, rather than the great causes which determine it.



The Imperative of Image

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Image is an inexact word to apply to a country's international status but nevertheless the concept has an ultimately vital effect in the arcane art of policy. This concept has now become primordial for the United States and it is obvious no democratic government can ignore its existence.

Any modern state, democratic or not, must be aware of the fact. In Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen's forthcoming (and excellent) book of memoirs, "Witness to History, 1923-1968," the former U.S. envoy to Moscow, Manila and Paris writes:

"The highest price that Moscow paid for the suppression of the Hungarian revolt (in 1956) was the damage inflicted on Communist parties and sympathizers in the non-Communist world. The heroic image of Soviet Russia, built on the deaths of millions who fell in the fight against Hitler, was shattered. . . . Never did the Communist image acquire the purity it had before."

Moscow again fell afoul of its supporters by its Czechoslovakian repression in 1968. Now, alas, it is the turn of the United States, with neither a dictatorial nor a repressive system, to suffer the same form of tarnishment.

Speak in Sorrow

A few days ago—subsequent to the cessation of mass bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong—I received a letter from my friend Prof. Bertrand de Jouvenel des Ursins, a well-known and staunchly pro-American French intellectual, author and editor, who writes:

"It lies with your most ancient and constant friends to speak to you in sorrow. I might say quite truly that your bombers, while devastating North Vietnam, were also shattering your image, destroying the high moral reputation which through so many years you had so well deserved by unprecedented acts of goodwill."

"But, however important the image you offer to others, infinitely more important is your conscience. And what I might say to many friends is quite simple: 'This is not like you. And if you tolerate this you are betraying your character.'"

From the viewpoint of future, impartial historians, the differences between Soviet policy in Hungary and Czechoslovakia and American policy in Indochina will not appear so gaping as they do

today when seen by partisans of either side or by those who adhere to their respective ideologies but disagree in particular applications.

National Interest

Moscow moved to squash what it termed a counter-revolution in Hungary and to end what it considered a heresy in Czechoslovakia for the sake of what it believed to be its national interest in preserving the sphere of influence established on its flank in Eastern Europe after World War II.

The United States moved to prevent what it then considered a Communist imperialist threat to Southeast Asia by creating SEATO to prevent the conquest of all Indochina after the French had been forced to evacuate it in 1954.

This effort to erect a dam in Asia was originally accepted by the American people, following a costly, similar venture in Korea under the United Nations umbrella. Legally speaking, Dulles saw to it that the United States did not sign the Geneva agreement partitioning a "temporarily" divided Vietnam, obtained what was tantamount to an advance blank check from Congress and attached to SEATO a special protocol safeguarding South Vietnam.

On the diplomatic record, these devices are defensible and there is no doubt that Saigon has created a background of chaos and administration and a military defense, even if some of its apparent tenets are almost as disilluminating as those of Hanoi. There is also no doubt that the United States has spent immense amounts of blood and energy and treasure in seeking to shore this up.

Limit Imposed

Nevertheless, there is a limit imposed by democratic traditions and aspirations to the methods employed in seeking to attain

political goals. These limits would seem to have been reached now as full negotiations resume between the Americans and the North Vietnamese with their respective partners.

Events have exceeded a material and emotional level where all concerned have virtually forgotten what this tragic war was originally fought about and why it is continuing in terror and in sorrow. Its purposes have either been forgotten or distorted out of recognition by friends and enemies.

It is obvious that the United States must soon withdraw from the desperate conflict and one may only hope the time will soon be at hand when we may set about repairing both our image abroad and our conscience at home.

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The President was acting in supreme confidence that, contrary to many reports, the country is behind him and Congress will not actually vote against the public opinion. His hope: His hard stance with Congress will be duly noted in Hanoi, paying off in an early settlement.

Mr. Nixon offered a 15-minute monologue on Vietnam in the course of Friday's 90-minute meeting, then switched to other matters without inviting questions. He opened with a promise to explain his sudden decision to unleash the heaviest bombing of the war Dec. 18, without any consultation with Congress. But he failed to return to the subject.

Thus, Mr. Nixon left his

Lovely Farewell To Harry Truman

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Every once in a while, something happens in the capital of the United States which reminds us of the continuity of American life, heals our tragic misunderstandings and connects our religious past to the modern secular age.

And so it was when Frank Sayre, the grandson of President Woodrow Wilson and present dean of the National Cathedral in Washington, presided the other day over the memorial service for President Truman.

Dean Sayre called him in a moving, simple prayer, "our brother Harry."

"We do not die separately," said Woodrow Wilson. "We do not die by corporations. . . . Every man has to live with himself privately, and it is a most uncomfortable life. He has to remember what he did during the day, the things that he yielded to, the points that he compromised. . . . And this lonely dying is the confession of our consciousness that we are individually and separately and personally related to the ideals which we pursue, and to the persons to whom we should stand loyal. . . ."

Eternal Values

Dean Sayre did not quote this from his grandfather, but he celebrated Wilson's principle. Harry, he said, was indeed loyal, faithful to the simple eternal values. He lived and died privately, remembering what he did during the day the things he yielded to, the points he compromised. These were not Frank Sayre's words, but they suggest his meaning.

"We Thy people, Lord," Dean Sayre prayed, "do praise Thee for a fearless son of simple soil, our brother Harry. By what good Providence Thou didst raise him to be our leader in times of peril and of peace; by what plain and honest grace did he respond. . . ."

Here in the Washington Cathedral was a great congregation of all parties, ages, religions and colors, seated under the great arches, listening to the "comfortable words" of the Episcopal service, and the glorious soaring voices of children and middle-aged men singing the 23d Psalm. Every quiet civility was remembered. A prayer for these who mourn: "Look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon the sorrows of Thy servants. . . . endow them with patience, comfort them with a sense of Thy goodness."

Prayer for Nation

A prayer for Harry Truman's Missouri: "By the flutter of a steamer upon the river, by the sound of sweet blues upon the lips of a trumpet, or the cry of distant train across the night. . . . At every turn may we find the door; beyond learning to wisdom; beyond living to life; beyond receiving to the happier joy of giving. . . ."

A prayer for the nation: "O Lord, in our hearts, O Lord, in our hearts, O Lord, in our hearts, before our forebears upon the continent. Let freedom be fresh kindled, and courage give for the new day. . . ."

Who says we are not still touched by the echoes of the old American religious heritage? You can see it in the faces of the silent throng in the cathedral. Some, though nobody quite as so, the past seemed to be returning the present.

The service was full of prodigious faith in which no of the congregation probably is no faith, but even the unbeliever still seemed to believe in belief.

"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," repeated the survivors of Harry Truman's time, who have been into more temptation and far more evil than most generations in the history of the Republic. And so it went to the recesses when Margaret Truman, daughter of Harry's four grandsons, led the congregation out into a gray January light.

O God, our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come, Save us, O Lord, from every foe, Save us, O Lord, from every foe.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream, Bears all its sons away; They fly, forgotten, as a dream, Dies at the opening day.

And yet, the interest in the about Harry Truman's farewell which he would undoubtedly be liked, is that it was not a melancholy occasion. It acknowledged his weaknesses, but celebrated his integrity and somehow restored faith in common sense.

Nearer to Men

"The men who act," Woodrow Wilson wrote in 1890, "are nearer to the mass of men than do the men who write, and it is at their hands that new thought gets its translation into the language of deeds. . . ."

"The arguments which find popular action must always, broad and obvious arguments." The great stream of freedom which broadens down from precedent to precedent, is not a mountain current such as a man of chaste thought might drink from: It is polluted, not a few of the coarse elements of the gross world on its bank, it is heavy with the drainage of a very material universe."

Probably no two Presidents were more different than Wilson and Truman in background, education, but Wilson would probably have understood and approved of his grandson's tribute to President Truman. He was simple, true, and in the even noble, and Washington responded to all this at the cathedral with a quiet and reassuring pride that hasn't been seen before for quite a while.

Nixon's Message to Paris

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—In his closed-door meeting with congressional leaders Friday morning, President Nixon made perfectly clear that he will not be stopped from pursuing the Vietnam war in his own fashion, without interference either from Capitol Hill or the North Vietnamese politburo.

This tough message, just two weeks before what should be a triumphant inauguration, left even some Republican leaders dismayed, disconcerted and uncharacteristically saddened. Mr. Nixon had failed to explain the late-December bombing of North Vietnam.

The President was acting in supreme confidence that, contrary to many reports, the country is behind him and Congress will not actually vote against the public opinion. His hope: His hard stance with Congress will be duly noted in Hanoi, paying off in an early settlement.

Mr. Nixon offered a 15-minute monologue on Vietnam in the course of Friday's 90-minute meeting, then switched to other matters without inviting questions. He opened with a promise to explain his sudden decision to unleash the heaviest bombing of the war Dec. 18, without any consultation with Congress. But he failed to return to the subject.

Thus, Mr. Nixon left his

audience unsatisfied. Reiterating that "national honor" was at stake in the manner in which peace is finally achieved, Mr. Nixon then promised that if Henry Kissinger's current round of talks in Paris is successful, a "generation of peace" worldwide would be assured.

He treated the grantees of Congress with typically Nixonian aloofness, revealing no new glimmer of secrets on last month's negotiating deadlock at Paris, which led to his first-ever use of B-52 bombers over Hanoi and Haiphong. Contrary to public speculation that Congress is about to strip him of war-making power, he was saying in effect: These negotiations are my business, not yours, and you do not possess the power to tell me what to do.

There is evidence to support that confidence. Mr. Nixon has been studying secret White House polls showing almost two-thirds of the country either backed his bombing of military targets in North Vietnam's cities or did not care.

More to the point, the President is convinced that, despite the war, the overwhelming majorities in the Senate and House are still behind him. Democratic caucuses supporting a congressional ban on the war, there is no chance Congress can force his hand for at least six months.

For the President, it is immensely important to impress that fact on Le Duc Tho, Kissinger's opposite number at Paris, and on the Hanoi politburo. It is taken as fact in the White House that a major explanation of Hanoi's sudden procrastination in the last round of Paris talks was to postpone settlement until the new Congress convened.

Pressure from anti-war do who dominate the majority Democrats would force the President into new concessions.

Mr. Nixon's lone-hand aliveness at that Friday White House session was just one more way conveying to Hanoi his refusal to be enticed into a partnership negotiation, with Congress kicking in the game over the President's shoulder. An earlier was his refusal to explain a bombing decision either to Congress or to the country, and he had publicly explained both 1970 Cambodian invasion, last spring's daring decision, mine Haiphong harbor.

The message seems to be: Congress will not be able to impinge on the White House.

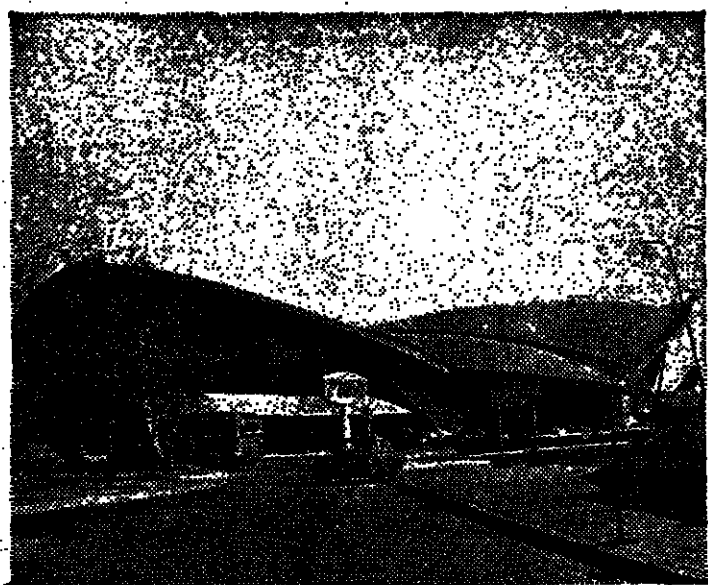
If Congress should send President a bill cutting off funds for U.S. participation in the war, aid to Saigon, would veto it. If Congress should attach such a proviso to an appropriation bill—for example, continue foreign aid spending to expire Feb. 28—he would veto that, too, and then challenge Congress to let foreign aid send him a new bill.

Moreover, key presidential aides are convinced that in any to-to-battle with the Democrats, Mr. Nixon could win his case to the country's win it.

If Kissinger obtains a settlement within the next three weeks in Paris, this clash between White House and Congress will die aborning. If not, Mr. Nixon's second term will begin an embittered and potentially hostile struggle for which the President is far better armed than Congress, considering his popularity and his popular support.

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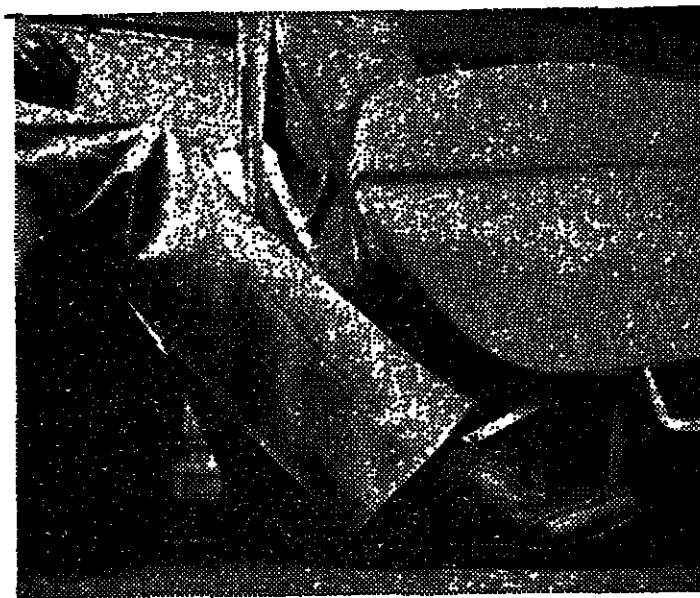
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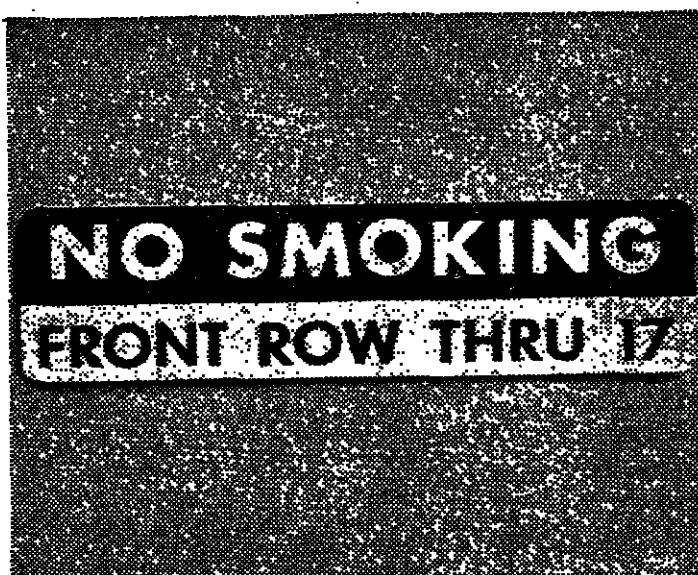
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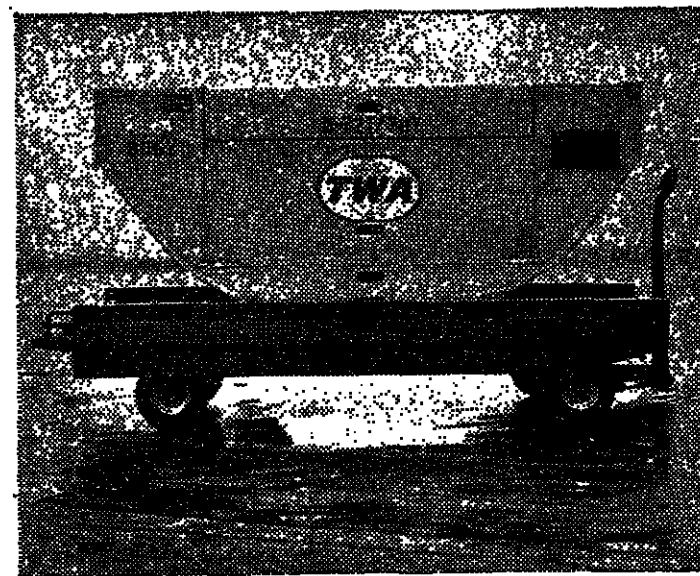
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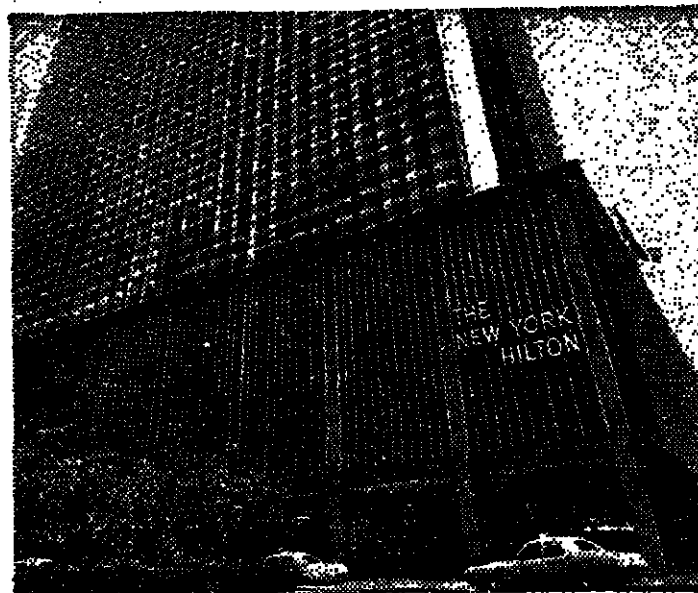
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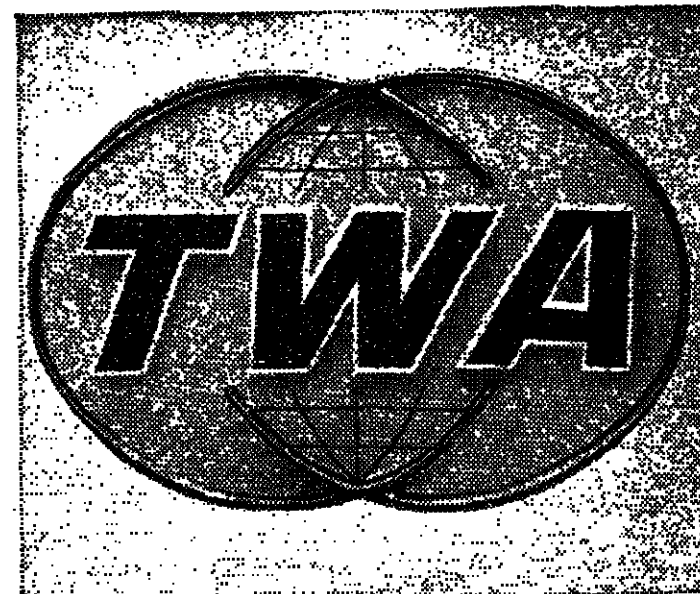
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3. The ASL-BOND may be cashed in at any time and you will receive back the full amount of your original investment.
4. The income you receive from your ASL-BOND will be tax free. Local governments are granting the taxes for our Company investments, as these are hard currency.
5. The cost of living index rose 8.8 minimum during the last twelve months all over the world. (The Financial Times Survey, December, 1972.)
6. Taking this survey into consideration our ASL-BONDS are not offering increasing real income, as you have to consider the rising inflation rate. The worldwide factories in our group are increasing prices according to the local cost of living index. It is legally permitted.
7. So it is not as high as it looks! You receive a high income and we make money too. The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Factories in many countries! We are negotiating mergers of more factories and the purchase of mercantile ships for the transport of chemicals. Please be kind enough to write us! Thanking you in advance, we remain,

Sincerely,

Dr. Paul ROEBER,
President of ASL (INTERNATIONAL) S.A.

For prompt delivery and answers write:

ASL A.G./Inc. - Manufacturing Chemists
73 BAARERSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG, Switzerland.

NEW YORK (AP)—The following table compiled from quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. gives the high, low and last for the closing bid price in 1972 with the net change from the previous year's last bid.

High	Low	Last	Chge
ACE Fund	7.05	5.48	6.33 + 31
Admiral Fund	2.36	2.04	2.30 + 30
Admiral Growth	8.84	5.36	5.30 - 154
Admiral Income	4.56	4.28	4.37 - 25
Admiral Stock	11.93	9.93	10.82 + 76
Admiral Fund	5.23	4.08	5.04 - 14
Admiral Growth	12.08	10.24	11.94 + 76
Admiral Income	5.45	4.28	5.15 + 24
Admiral Stock	1.09	.86	.98 + 11
Admiral Fund	10.27	12.45	15.27 + 286
Admiral Growth	12.05	13.45	17.05 + 258
Admiral Income	7.44	6.74	7.30 + 34
Admiral Stock	12.10	10.75	11.77 + 27
Admiral Fund	4.77	5.33	5.73 + 36
Admiral Growth	10.48	8.33	9.34 + 81
Admiral Income	9.45	8.99	9.54 + 59
Admiral Stock	9.23	8.74	9.04 + 21
Admiral Fund	11.28	8.64	9.15 + 21
Admiral Growth	9.57	8.63	9.31 + 26
Admiral Income	7.27	6.84	6.35 - 37
Admiral Stock	6.29	5.48	6.07 + 37
Admiral Fund	9.21	8.86	9.37 + 32
Admiral Growth	4.14	3.14	3.28 + 17
Admiral Income	9.79	7.82	8.88 - 49
Admiral Stock	13.40	10.71	10.71 - 83
Admiral Fund	8.27	7.87	8.17 + 35
Admiral Growth	9.58	8.83	9.10 + 25
Admiral Income	13.03	10.92	11.17 + 24
Admiral Stock	15.14	12.42	12.42 - 24
Admiral Fund	6.73	4.83	4.80 - 32
Admiral Growth	13.32	10.95	10.95 - 22
Admiral Income	5.94	5.42	5.55 + 39
Admiral Stock	8.49	7.41	8.03 + 59
Admiral Fund	6.27	6.03	6.47 + 44
Admiral Growth	5.23	4.67	5.04 + 35
Admiral Income	10.43	11.43	13.44 + 35
Admiral Stock	12.08	9.91	12.05 + 212
Admiral Fund	12.08	11.43	12.05 + 212
Admiral Growth	12.08	11.43	12.05 + 212
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American Stock Exchange Trading in 1972

NEW YORK (AP) — American Stock Exchange trading in 1972, the net volume of shares traded, was 10.5 billion, up from 10.1 billion in 1971.

The volume of trading in 1972 was the highest since 1967, when it reached 10.6 billion shares.

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'Businessman of the Year': Leonid Brezhnev

(Continued from Page 9)

gets a failing grade for not doing his homework. Because his proposals and his presentation of them were inadequately researched and poorly packaged, he only succeeded in scaring away the people whose support he needed.

Wall Street

The little guy prize: The little guy wins a few and loses a few every year. He lost when food prices were exempted from federal controls, but he won when the big supermarket chains staged a price war, and he won when Congress passed the Consumer Safety Act, but later (is this a sign?) Ralph Nader disappeared from a list of "the 10 most respected Americans." Did the little guy win or lose on the stock market? We don't know. But we do know that he stayed out of it for a long, long time.

Speaking of the stock market

Stocks finished the first week of 1973 in movie-script fashion for a bull market. When the closing bell rang on Friday afternoon, a trading floor still adorned by Christmas decorations—the market stood at its highest level in history.

The Dow Jones industrial average ran up 7.68 points on Friday to end at 1,047.49. That rounded out a week that saw gains for the blue-chip indicator total 37.47 points.

Wall Streeters said the huge rally resulted from the unfolding economic boom and from hopes for the top-level Vietnam peace talks that begin tomorrow in Paris.

Another favorable factor was the flow of reinvestment money from the market, a type of activity generated by tax-loss selling in the final weeks of 1972.

So strong was the market's undercurrent that the Friday recovery was halted only temporarily when President Nixon, after meeting with congressional leaders, was quoted as being neither optimistic nor pessimistic over prospects in the new round of Paris negotiations.

But the stock market seemed definitely optimistic over quality issues. And brokers were happy over the thumping volume of

77.28 million shares in four days of trading.

On Friday, the giant issues were formed handsomely. Du Pont ended at 187 1/8 after registering a 1972-73 high, putting its week's advance at 9 5/8 points.

American Telephone, adding 1/2 on Friday, closed at 53 1/2, which equaled its previous 1972-73 high.

International Business Machines gained 7 points to 418 3/4 in the final session and Exxon, finishing at 89 7/8, traded at its best price since 1965.

While leading stock averages closed at record highs, airline issues rounded out an especially trying week. American Airlines, feeling the impact of flight cancellations in the final week of 1972, dropped 3 3/8 to 21 3/4.

Levitz Furniture, last week's most active issue, dropped 4 3/8 to 22 1/2 in a turnover of 719,500 shares. This former glamour fell

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

banks only in the selling groups will get bonds only when the underwriters cannot sell them. Another complaint is that promising underwriters whatever they request leaves the manager no flexibility to favor banks which have a good track record for placing bonds.

With three of the "biggest market makers" managing the Eurobonds, it is not surprising that there are Eurobonds Luxembourg, and Kildner, Feabody—it remains to be seen whether an underwriter will be able to bluff his way through the new system and get rid of bonds he cannot sell without getting caught (and pocketing the underwriting commission). Getting caught risks not being invited back into other underwriting syndicates.

In the First Chicago issue, the underwriters have been promised all the bonds they put in for. But White, Weld notes that the formula could vary, assuring, say, 50 percent of an underwriter's request; this system would leave some bonds for banks only in the selling group.

Novel Feature

Another novel feature is that the terms—7 percent with an issue price of 100—were fixed in advance. This again removes another element of traditional flexibility, leaving this to be done on the day the deal is closed and in line with market conditions—which could have changed since the issue was first announced—but assures the underwriters of exactly what they are getting.

1972-Stocks and Bonds

1972-Stocks and Bonds. Div. in \$ 100s. High Low Last Chg

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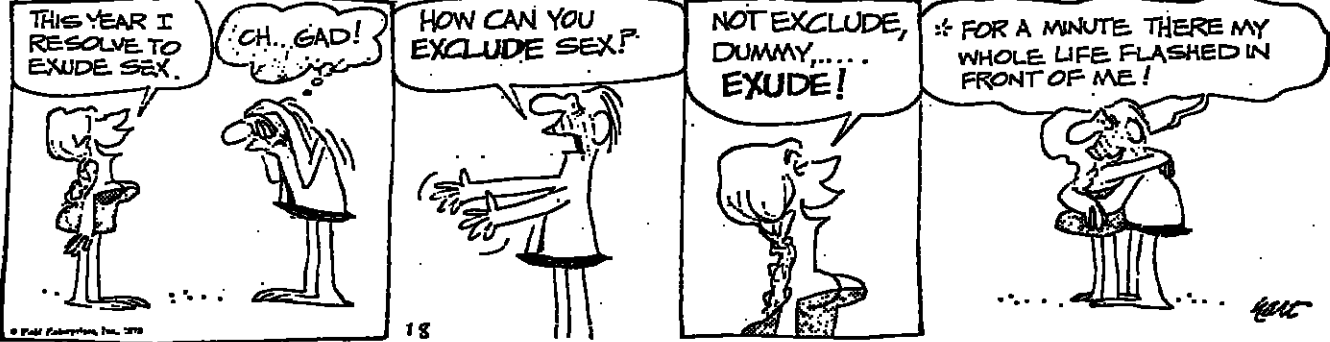
1972-Stocks and Bonds. Div. in \$ 100s. High Low Last Chg

197

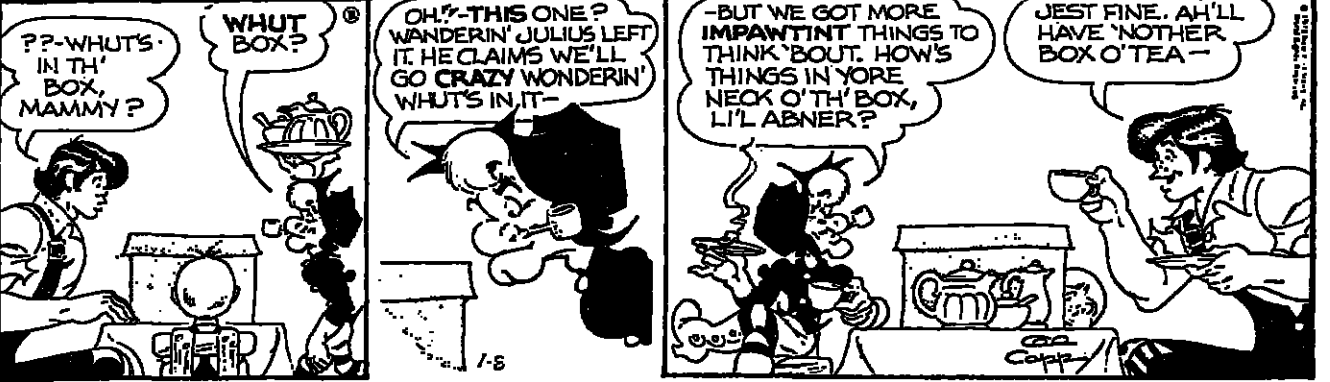
PEANUTS



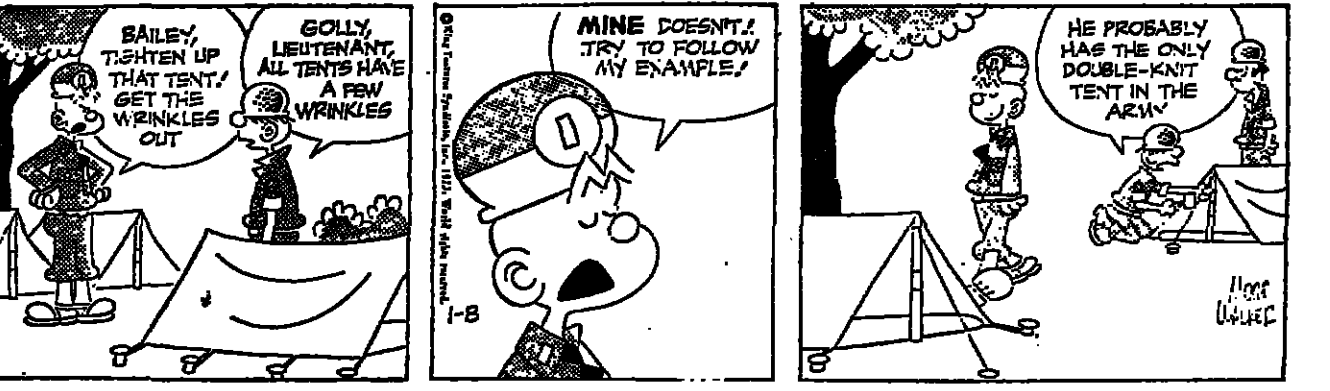
B.C.



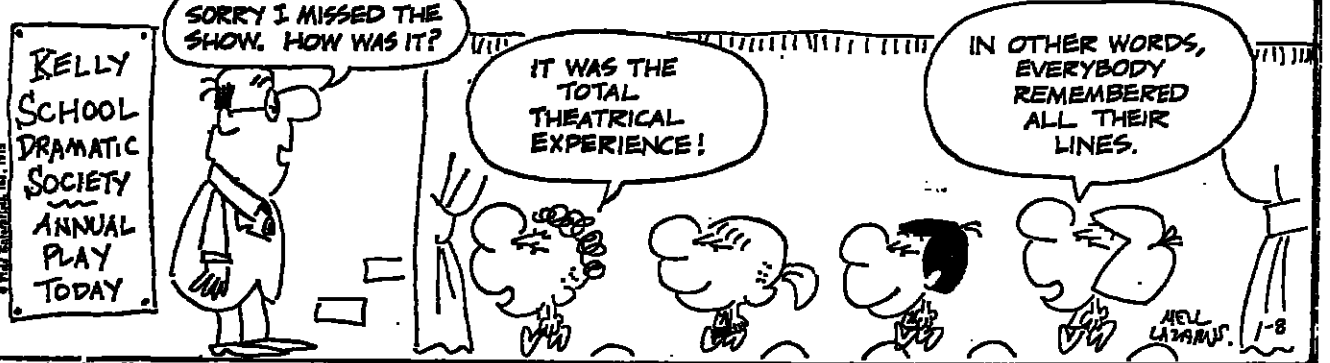
L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



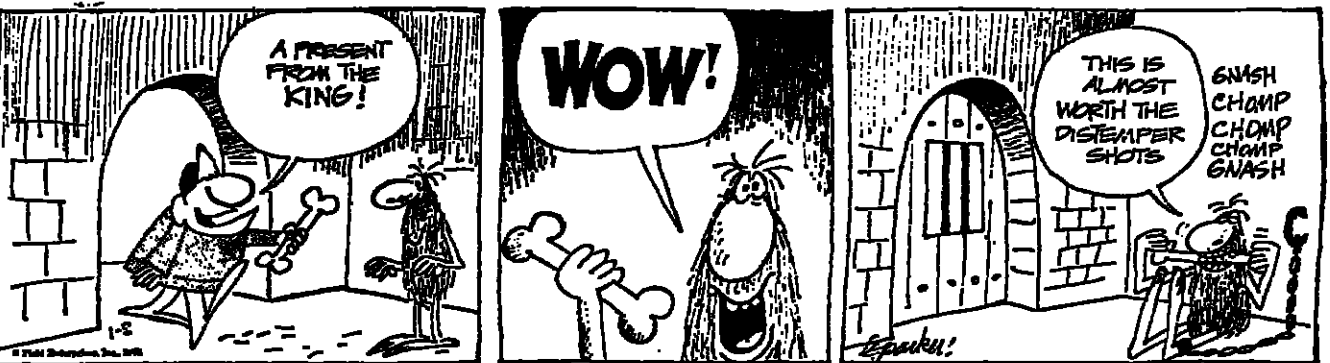
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



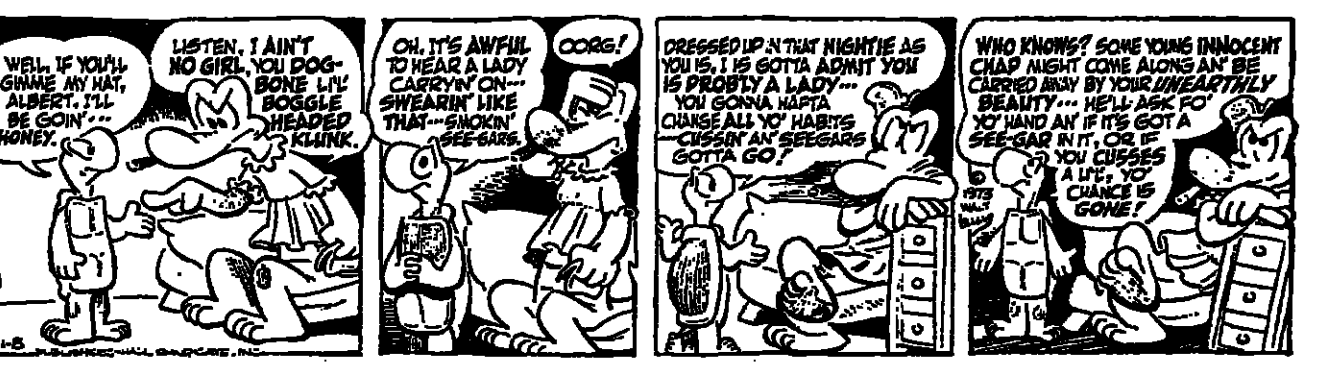
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



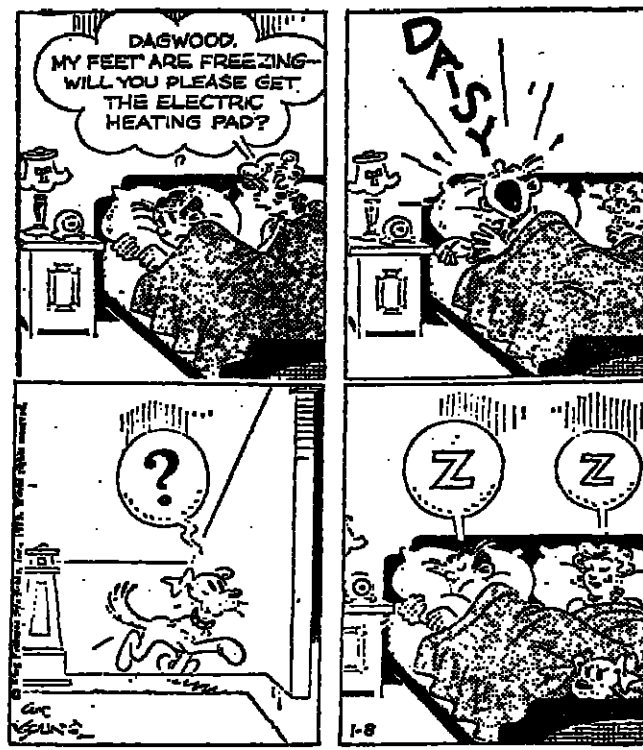
POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Should one ever pass a Stayman request for a major suit? Or pass when partner makes an SOS redouble for another contract? Well, hardly ever. However, North committed both sins on the diagrammed deal and escaped with his life.

North opened with one no-trump. The partnership was using the weak no-trump, but even so his hand did not conform to the normal requirements. With 21 high-card points, East could be expected to double, but he was forced to pass by his bidding methods.

South naturally thought that a suit contract would be preferable. He could have bid two diamonds, but a Stayman two-club bid was more flexible. He planned to pass any of North's possible rebids, two spades, two hearts or two diamonds, but, to his dismay, there was no rebid. North knew that game was out of the question, and decided that two clubs would be as good a spot as any.

East reopened with a double, clearly indicating a strong balanced hand, and South tried an SOS redouble to remind his

partner that some other contract should be attempted, but South obstinately passed again. East was happy to defend two clubs redoubled, especially since the opponents seemed to be involved in a major confusion.

West led a trump, and when South had reviewed what he planned to say to North in the post-mortem, he won with the jack in dummy. He then led a heart, and East rushed in with the ace, a doubtful move. He cashed his two spade winners and played the diamond king. South played the four and West the five, and East inspected his spots with care. He decided that his partner was signalling for a continuation, so he played the ace with a disastrous result.

Even the destruction of West's queen would not have been fatal if East had shifted back to hearts. But he played a third diamond. West ruffed and a dummy overruffed and drew the missing trumps. When these divided evenly, the heart king remained as an entry to the closed hand for the two diamond winners.

Two clubs redoubled gave South a score of 560 points, which is more than is usually scored by making 13 tricks in a major-suit game contract, and South changed his mind about criticizing his partner's bidding.

NORTH
♠ 953
♥ 106
♦ 72
♣ AKQJ6

WEST
♠ Q1042
♥ 975
♦ Q5
♣ 9842

EAST
♠ AK
♥ AQJ8
♦ AK96
♣ 1075

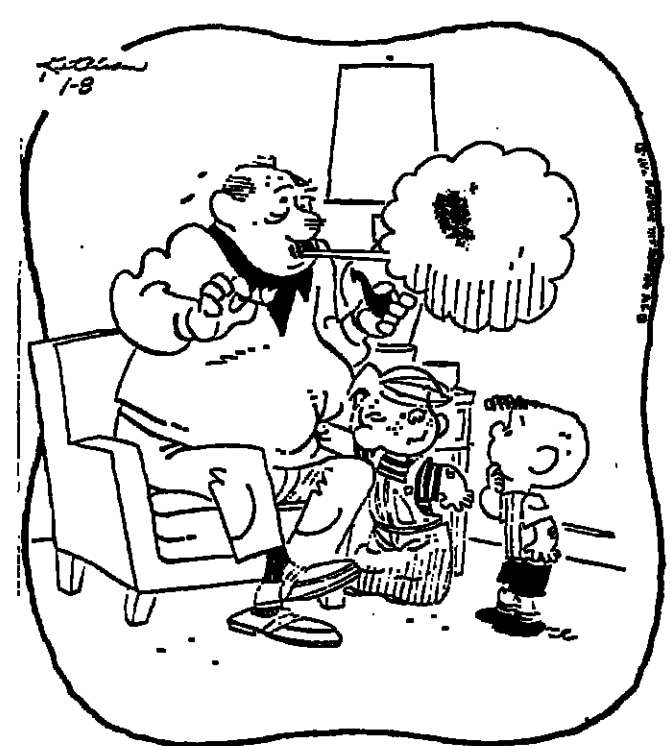
SOUTH (D)
♠ 876
♥ K432
♦ 110843
♣ 3

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♣ Pass Pass Dbl.
Redbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the club two.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
T	O	M	A	I	N	A	S	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G
I	B	A	R	S	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G
A	A	M	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N
C	H	A	R	P	E	R	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I
M	O	R	T	O	C	A	L	A	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G
E	Y	E	B	O	O	M	R	A	B	B	I	T	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I
X	E	R	O	P	T	I	O	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I
V	I	T	A	M	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G
E	X	I	T	L	E	A	S	E	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N
I	N	I	T	S	A	N	D	R	E	E	S	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N
S	E	E	D	A	S	S	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	G	I

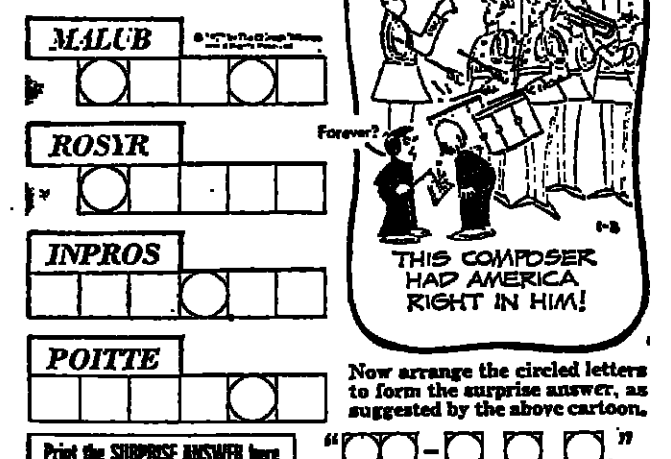
DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT JUST LOOKS LIKE PADDING, BUT IT'S ALL HIM!"

JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

THE MAKING OF A PSYCHIATRIST

By David S. Viscott, MD, Arbor House, 410 pp. \$19.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

DR. David Viscott did not turn to psychiatry, as a layman might imagine, because he came to discover that his medical training was inadequate to heal those who came to him or because he was finding that, after he had done his best, something was left over in human illness that did not respond or remained outside the nostrums he was providing. No, it was not a feeling of inadequacy that turned him to psychiatry, but a feeling that it might be "fun." It was a notion sufficiently novel and refreshing to win him a psychiatric residency in Union Hospital, a large teaching hospital in New England.

This volume, which is an account of the three years he spent perfecting himself in his specialty, is written in the same spirit with which he entered upon his discipline. A great deal of what the doctor tells us is sobering stuff, but he treats it all as "fun." And he has found the perfect form for his narrative. Though his book is dotted with insights and judgments, it is very lean on theory and will disappoint those who are seeking a neat blueprint for the causes of our aberrations. His book consists of a series of vignettes, full of high drama and no little suspense, complete with a full cast of characters, some heroic dialogue, heroes and villains, victories and defeats. In fact, with very little effort, these sketches could easily be reduced to hour-length episodes for a television series.

Viscott, who has written a novel and is interested in the theater and the arts generally, may even have had television in mind. The writing, I am sorry to say, for the first half of the book surely, is wretched. Nevertheless, his book is readable and will be read, particularly because of the doctor's verve and obvious involvement with his subject, partly because the author courageously challenges a great many of the practices, schools and ideas he encountered in training. I imagine his book will not endear itself to his colleagues, and a great many will sniff at it as thin and warty stuff. My own feeling is that anyone who is involved with these mind

healers as a patient or a close connection ought to thumb through it, not necessarily to conclude, as I did, that they should not be approached with a 15-foot pole, but because the book sets down guidelines as to what a patient or his family might legitimately expect from treatment, what he should be wary of, what the limitations in treatment are and what the patient can do to help look after himself.

Viscott dealt with part-time patients, full-time patients, young people, the poor who were ill and the criminally insane who were incarcerated. He had to endure the hostility of other physicians who scoffed at psychiatry altogether, the wrath of ignorant public officials, the hysteria of families who were panic-stricken. And he had to endure his own

Hitler's Mercedes Sold for \$153,000 Auction Record

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz.

(AP)—It was more than needed to pay for it," said Mr. Clark, operator of the

Wonderland Museum in

ter, Pa., had to set a record

auto bids, however, before

able to claim the 11,000-

Mercedes Benz as his own.

Richard Randall, a

N.Y. horse exhibitor, said

bidding at \$90,000 and

\$152,000 before dropping

previous record payment

car was \$90,000, paid for

Garbo's Duesenberg last year.

Sources said Tom Baro

prominent Scottsdale busi

who sold the Hitler car

\$77,000 invested in it. It

was ordered by Hitler in

and used as his personal

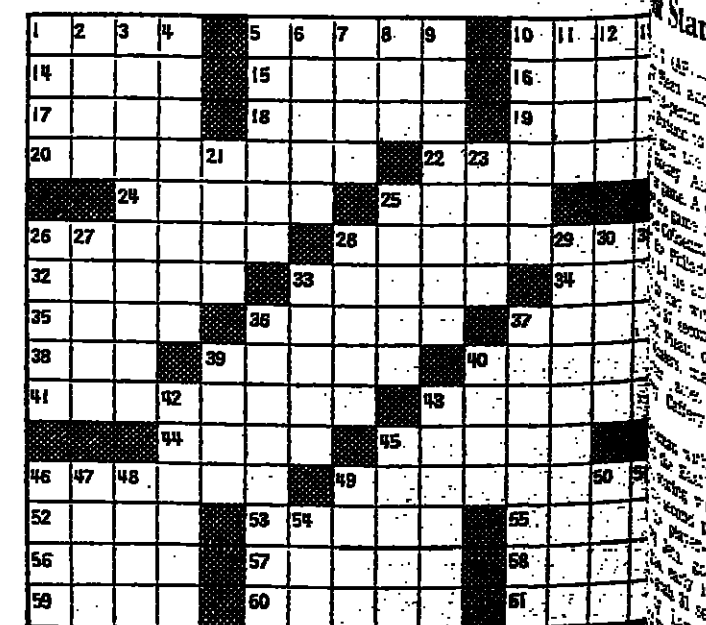
car during the early years

World War II.

CROSSWORD

By Will

- ACROSS
- 1 Dracula garment
 - 5 Laborious
 - 10 Sultan of —
 - 14 Old name for Syria
 - 15 Certain lines
 - 16 Mind
 - 17 Star in Cetus
 - 18 Smooths
 - 19 Seraph: Fr.
 - 20 Appeases
 - 22 Dickens's Sydney
 - 24 Lizards of West
 - 25 Boileau, e.g.
 - 26 Fable endings
 - 28 Theater section
 - 32 Angry
 - 33 Card deals
 - 34 Poetic word
 - 35 Neck area
 - 36 Celebrations
 - 37 Pub unit
 - 38 Numerical suffix
 - 39 Frothy
 - 40 French toasting word
 - 41 Climbs again
 - 43 Grammar
 - 44 Power source
 - 45 Cairo name
 - 46 Molds
 - 49 Come before
 - 52 Rock-fault angle
 - 53 Wont
 - 55 Eur. country
 - 56 No. or So. —
 - 57 Strike out
 - 58 Antidotes
 - 59 Hideouts
 - 60 Cheetah's forte
 - 61 State of bliss
 - 12 Jason's ship
 - 13 —-age
 - 21 Auk genus
 - 22 Auk
 - 23 Philistine
 - 25 Philippine isle
 - 26 Clementine's father
 - 27 Declaim
 - 28 Betel source
 - 29 Restored
 - 30 Income, in France
 - 31 Sign on a door
 - 32 Seraglio
 - 36 Snowy-weather wear
 - 37 Loaf of bread, etc., to Omac
 - 39 Moderate
 - 40 Famous man
 - 42 Didos
 - 43 Struck lightly
 - 45 Nasty away
 - 46 Rose source
 - 47 Harness part
 - 48 Arabian Sea
 - 49 Rose's swain
 - 50 Weight deduction
 - 51 Dash
 - 54 Mountain



هكذا من التحليل

